THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street,
One door east of Albemarle House.
Terms, $1.00 a Year, in Advance.
If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXXI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1900. NUMBER 47.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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ALL IS WELL.

THE clock strikes twelve,
The year is at its spring,
And o'er her callow brood the thrush
Folds close a sheltering wing;
While through our cottage window pane
A moonbeam struggles wild,
With silvery torch to guide the dreams
Of mother and of child.

The clock strikes twelve,
The year is in its prime,
Lo, Youth and Love stand 'neath the stars
To hear the fairy chime.
The gleaming dew like music drips
From glad red roses sweet—
Alas, that life should be so full,
The winged hours so fleet.

The clock strikes twelve,
The hour is dark and still;
Long shadows lie athwart the tombs
In the graveyard on the hill.
A frost is blighting leaf and bud,
But spares yon lilies white,
Whose pale, pure faces turn toward dawn,
And wait the Easter light.

—EVA KATHARINE CLAPP.

(This little legend, by Canon Christopher Schmid, is supposed to have been written to explain the origin of the custom of distributing Easter eggs. It has been adapted from the French of H. A. Gruber.)

EASTER'S near approach brings to mind the following story: At one time there was situated in a little valley in the midst of some high mountains a small village composed of several huts or cabins in which lived a number of families who were very poor but good and respectable. The inhabitants of this little valley had some gardens where they cultivated vegetables and a few fields where they raised grain to make their bread and a few cows and goats from whom they got the milk to make their butter and cheese.

The men and women were very industrious, and the little children helped their parents by taking care of the goats and cows on the mountain. One day a little girl who was tending some goats on the mountain came running down to her mother to tell about a beautiful lady who had just arrived on horseback on the mountain, accompanied by a little girl and a little boy and a man, evidently a servant. The lady was very tired and had asked the little girl for some bread and milk for her children, who were hungry and thirsty. The mother prepared some milk, bread, butter and cheese and with her husband and little girl ascended the mountain and found the lady and her children sitting on a rock. The little boy and girl were as beautiful as their mother, and all three were handsomely dressed. The lady accepted the bread and milk with many thanks, and when they had satisfied their hunger and thirst the lady began to question the poor woman and her husband. When she learned that the village was inhabited only by peasants she seemed greatly pleased and said that she would rest there awhile to recover from the fatigue of crossing the mountain. She inquired if there was an unoccupied house to be obtained, and on learning that there was one she went to look at it, and declared it to be quite convenient. The necessary arrangements were completed in a short while, and the lady and her children with the servant, whose name was Kuno, took possession of the house. One of the young girls of the village, named Marie, was found willing to take service with the lady, and when they were settled in the little house her mistress said to Marie:

"Here is some money. Go and buy me some meat, butter, cheese and bread."

Marie answered: "Madame, it is impossible to buy any meat, for we only have meat in the winter, when the men kill a bear."

"No meat," said the lady; "that is terrible. Well, then, go buy me some eggs that I may give them to my children."

"Oh, madame," said Marie, "you surely would not be so cruel as to take the eggs of the poor little birds that sing so sweetly."

"No, no," said the lady; "I asked for the eggs of the hen, not the eggs

THE BEAUTIFUL LADY AND HER CHILDREN.

of the birds that sing in the forest."

"Madame," answered Marie, "I do not know of the eggs of the hen of which you speak. We have no hens."

The lady was greatly surprised, but as hens came from another part of the country she saw that it was not easy for the poor people who had never left the little valley to procure any hens.

As it was impossible to obtain either meat or eggs the lady and the children had to be content with bread and milk, and after supper that evening madame called Kuno and said to him:

"To-morrow morning take the horse, cross the mountain and go to the city that we saw on our way hither and buy me the necessary things that I have marked on this list. Buy me also some hens and a rooster."

Kuno did as directed and arrived home at a late hour that evening, bringing with him all sorts of useful things; but the children of the village were particularly curious about a cage which he carried and in which were some extraordinary looking birds.

Kuno put the cage on the ground, opened the door and out walked the rooster, followed by the hens. The lady gave some grain to the rooster and hens and as they ate it the children looked on with admiration. Their astonishment was increased when the rooster began to crow, and the next morning when they saw the large white eggs that the hens had laid their admiration was beyond limit.

The lady was so good and charitable that all the people in the village learned to love her. She gave food to the poor, visited the sick, consoled the afflicted and all the summer, winter and autumn lived in the village. She had now many hens and consequently a number of eggs which she gave to the sick, showing the women of the village many ways of cooking the eggs which they found delicious. The hens were a source of great amusement to the children.

The poor people in the village were so obliging that the lady determined to give them some pleasure and as they worked every day with the exception of Sunday, she selected the festival of Easter and prepared a feast for that day. With the assistance of Marie she made a quantity of good

THE HARE AND THE EASTER EGG.

(We have grown so accustomed to the appearance of the hare and the egg at Easter time that we forget to wonder at their rather strange association. According to a German legend, a noble lady, who wished to make the children sensible to the beauties of nature in the spring, conceived the idea of hiding dyed eggs in little nests along the lanes and hedges and starting the children on a search for them. She took her own two children and the children of the poor cottagers, and great was the delight when her pretty treasures were discovered. But great was also the wonder as to how those fine eggs were laid, when it happened that a hare, startled by the many voices, ran out of one of the bushes, and a little boy cried out, "It must be the hare!" So ever since the hare and the Easter egg have been inseparable.)

things to eat and then colored a large number of eggs. These were colored red, blue, green, orange, lilac, and in fact all the colors of the rainbow and were intended as a surprise for the children of the village.

Edmund and Blanche took charge of the village children and brought them to a little woods at the back of the house where they were shown a number of little nests of moss—one for each child. When they opened them they saw five colored eggs in each nest. On each egg was a sentence or two of writing, containing some good advice for the children and they came and showed their treasures with much joy to their parents. When all had said goodby a poor little boy, a stranger, came to the door and said that he was very tired and hungry, and was on his way to visit his mother, who was very sick. He had a little money which he was trying to save for his mother who was poor as well as sick. The lady invited him into the house and after giving him a good supper prepared some provisions for him to eat on the way home, gave him a piece of gold for his mother and also three colored eggs, on one of which was written:

"In God put thy confidence and thou shalt receive assistance."

The boy, whose name was Fridolin, set out for his home, across the mountain, and Lad not gone far when he saw a horse standing near a ravine, but without a rider. The boy looked into the ravine and saw that a man in the dress of a cavalier lay there, who looked as if dead. He examined the man and found that he was badly hurt, but not dead. He got some water for the knight, who asked if he could give him anything to eat. Fridolin said that he had eaten all the provisions given him for the journey and only had the three colored eggs for his father, mother and sister. The man said, "Give me the eggs and I will give you some gold," and Fridolin gave him the eggs and he ate two and told Fridolin to keep the third. When, however, the man looked at the writing on the third egg, he was greatly surprised, for he recognized it as that of his wife. He had been obliged to leave his family and go to war at the command of his king, and an enemy, taking advantage of his absence, had attacked his castle, driven his wife and children from home and burned the house to the ground. When he returned from the war and found his home in ruins he at once went in search of his wife, whom he feared was in the power of his enemy. He learned through Fridolin that she was safe and where she was staying, and determined to go to her at once. He traveled as a pilgrim, for fear that his enemy might hear of him, and reached the little village in a short time. His children met him, became very friendly with him, but their mother, fearing that the pilgrim might be an enemy in disguise, was frightened until her husband threw off the pilgrim's long cloak and discovered himself to her. He told how he had been able, through her kindness and charity to the poor little Fridolin, to find her, and she, in turn, told how the brave Kuno had taken herself and the children from the castle by a secret passage.

The Chevalier Arno, for such was the name of the father of Edmund and Blanche, was touched by the story of the kindness of the poor village people to his wife and children.

The chevalier and his family left the next day, but they never forgot the poor people in the valley and each year distributed among them a quantity of Easter eggs and the custom extended from country to country until now it is known in all the countries of Christendom.

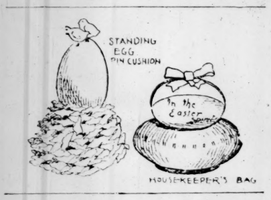
Artistic Easter Gifts.

Chickens, eggs, Passion flowers, lilies and hot cross buns seem distinctive emblems at Easter, each with an

origin in some ancient sacred rite or custom connected with this festival.

Many simple gifts can be made into appropriate Easter offerings by decorating them permanently or temporarily with one or other of these or making the articles themselves facsimiles as far as possible of the above items.

The hot cross bun pincushion is what many people term "cute." It is made the size of the "real old Chelsea" hot cross bun, about six inches across, and composed of a foundation which is cut from muslin in two seven-inch diameter circles, sewn round and stuffed flat to shape of bun. The top cover is of cream satin, slightly scorched, or it may be tinted with the brush, cut in a larger circle than the cushion, the edges gathered and drawn underneath. Linen may be used instead of satin. The cross is made by sewing through the cushion at the proper cross lines a fine silk cord or narrow ribbon, being taken over the stitches, the ends taken in a very large



needle to the underside and secured, or, if ribbon, they are turned in and sewn down. When all large stitches are made ends and raw edges are hidden under a circle of muslin or silk underneath.

Another useful toilet trifle is a hanging or standing egg cushion for hair and hat pins. The standing basket is made of a basket, of cream or white shade, in which an egg shaped cushion, stuffed with curled hair and covered by veiling or other net, is placed. This basket is improved by a little shot pad, to weight it and make it stand more firmly. If a hanging cushion is preferred, a large cream or buff cushion is made, just as for the basket, but it is simply provided with a loop of ribbon at one end.

The children of the poor in Japan are nearly always labelled in case they should stray from their homes while their mothers are engaged in domestic duties

LOWERED IRON PRICES.

DIRECT EFFECT OF THE REPUBLICAN PROTECTIVE POLICY.

The Positive Control of the Best Market in the World Led to the Development of a Great Domestic Industry—Iron is Cheaper and More Extensively Used.

The free trade papers are finding in the revelations of the Frick-Carnegie controversy evidence of the evils growing out of the policy of protection. This discovery is based upon the assumption that the prices of iron have ruled higher in the United States in recent years than elsewhere in the world. As a matter of fact, this is not the case. Iron was never cheap in the commercial world—that is, cheap compared with present prices, until, behind the wall of protection, the great iron industries of the United States were built up upon the assurance of having the advantage in the American market. It was the positive control of the best iron market in the world that led to the wonderful development of the industry. The Pennsylvania operators, the Thomsons, the Joneses, the Carnegies and others, not only secured abundant capital, but they called to their aid scores of new processes which wonderfully cheapened the cost of production. When the protective duty was put upon Bessemer steel rails a few years after the war such rails sold for over $160 a ton, the English makers controling the market. With the production in this country the price began to fall until, during the few years prior to the late advance, the price averaged less than $25 a ton, it being sometimes higher and sometimes lower than in England. In 1854, when Great Britain made all of our iron, pig iron sold in New York for $36.88 and bar iron for $91.33 a ton. In 1898, when the iron producers of the United States were making the prices of iron for Europe, pig sold at $11.66 a ton and bar at $29.31. During the past few years prior to the recent advance pig iron and bar iron have been as cheap here as in Europe. In fact, it has been declared by European newspapers that America was making the world's prices for iron. The point we would emphasize is that the world's price for iron began to decline with the great development of the industry in this country, and in Germany incident to its protective tariff. To reach the present control, and when, with unheard-of combinations, great fortunes can be made by small profits on vast outputs, much money has been sunk in iron ventures. Only a few years ago the free-trade papers were apparently gratified at the bankruptcy of what was then one of the largest iron industries in the country. The failure was then pointed out as one of the inevitable results of the overstimulation of protection. The involved corporation pulled through and is now prosperous.

There is one point that is worth while to mention, because the free trade paper deals only in generalities and assumptions. That point is the duty on pig iron at the present time. Judging from the free trade paper one would think that it is 100 per cent. rather than $4 per ton. As a specific duty it would have prevented the importation of pig iron when the price of pig iron warrants was $7.87½ in New York, as was the case January 1, 1899, but in October, when the price of the same warrants was $18 per ton, the duty of $4 per ton could have been paid on the lower price and then afforded a profit of $6 per ton. At the present price the duty on pig iron is less than 22½ per cent. ad valorem, but to read the free trade paper, which scorns statistics, one would imagine that the tax was 100 per cent. It is doubtless true that the vast iron industries which have arisen in this country have been encouraged by the protective tariff, but at the same time it can be claimed by force of the facts concerning the prices and uses of iron that this policy has given the world cheap iron and made it the country's great material of construction.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

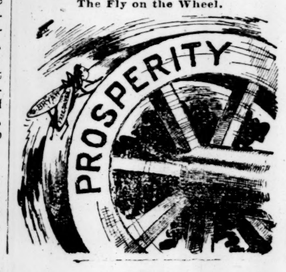
FOREIGNERS ENVY US

Because of the Treasury Surplus Produced by a Sound Economic System.

In spite of the war in the Philippines the national income is exceeding the national expenditures, and we are fast coming face to face with another oldtime problem—viz., what to do with the surplus. We have had that problem to meet before, when the country has been under a protective tariff regime. In fact, that was the question most frequently asked during the Presidential campaign of 1888. Max O'Rell, then, as now, on a visit to this country, exclaimed apropos of this national problem: "Happy the country whose only difficulty is in knowing what to do with its surplus.' He would not have had any occasion to envy us a few years later, say in 1893 or 1894. Cleveland, with his free trade policy, soon relieved us of any difficulty in knowing what to do with the surplus. In fact, he very soon relieved us of any surplus at all and furnished us with a deficit.

But with the banishment of free trade the deficit disappeared and our national income has once more begun to exceed the national outgo, and it looks as though the old problem might come back. There are no signs, however, that the people of the country are doing any worrying over the prospect. They appear rather to agree with Max O'Rell, that the country whose chief difficulty is found in handling its surplus cash is not in a very bad way. The people of the country know what it is these days to have a surplus in their own pockets, and they find it very agreeable.

The Fly on the Wheel.



AN UNTIRING ENEMY.

Persistent Attacks by Free Traders Upon the Policy of Protection.

According to the Boston Herald, a paper which ought to know, the New England Free Trade League has had its series of articles on "Trusts and the Tariff" published in more than 130 newspapers in different parts of the country. The activity of the Free Trade League in thus disseminating its views of the evils of the protective system ought to carry a warning to those careless optimists who believe that free trade is a dead issue and that the present prosperity of the country is a sufficient argument with which to carry the country again for protection at the next election. It is this very carelessness and optimism on which the free traders are counting for the possibility of such another victory as they won in the prosperous days of 1892. Their devotion to the propagation of their fallacious doctrine is worthy of a better cause. Their vigilance is eternal, and vigilance must be met with vigilance. Protectionist publications, protectionist supporters, must be on the watch against being lured into any dangerous feeling of security. For them to believe that the protective tariff policy is now the settled policy of the country and that it needs no further guarding is what the free traders would prefer to see beyond all things.

It is not by any means strange that that rabid free trade organ, the New York Times, pretended a short time since to believe that the American Protective Tariff League had outlived its usefulness. If the Times and its free trade sympathizers could see the disbandment of all organizations which have for their object the guarding of our protective tariff policy, and which disseminate the facts showing the tremendous benefits which that policy bestows upon the country, it would be a jubilee day to them. The continued existence of the American Protective Tariff League and of other similar organizations is not, as the Times professed to regard it, and as it described it editorially, the "lag superfluous," but is the "lag" troublesome to the nefarious designs of those who would see the principles of Coblen triumphant in this country and the American workman reduced to the miserable condition of the pauper laborers of Europe.

There is need for ceaseless watchfulness on the part of protectionists if they would see our present tariff policy maintained and our present industrial prosperity continued. There is as much need for the open and active support of the protective policy, for the dissemination of protectionist literature and for the support of protectionist publications and protectionist organizations as there ever was in the darkest days of free trade. The free traders were never more active. A corresponding activity is demanded of protectionists.

Another "Sham" Industry.

During the past year flax to the value of about $10,000,000 was raised in North Dakota. A large flax mill has also been built at Fargo. The flax industry is another of the industries designated "sham industries" by the free traders. An industry which represents a product for one year of $10,000,000 is a pretty lusty "sham." If all, or even any, of the shams of the free traders had as much sound reality as that about them, there might be some reason for treating the doctrine of free trade with some slight respect. Such a reality as that would indeed be a bonanza to them, to bolster up their empty theories.

The flax industry is not yet such a lusty "sham" as that other so-called "sham" industry of the free traders—viz., the tin plate industry; and $10,000,000 is only a fractional part of the value of the yearly product of our tin plate mills, but it is making a very good beginning and will undoubtedly in time be as unpleasant a subject of discussion to the free trader as the tin plate industry and the iron and steel industry now are. The "sham" industries, so-called, brought into being by our protective tariff policy, have a way, undoubtedly very unpleasant to our free trade friends, of becoming important factors in our industrial progress as a nation.

Synonym For Failure.

Democratic success always means depression in business, ruin to thousands, the closing of factories in this country and increased activity for them in England, and the consequent filling of this country with idle men and the assembling of vast "industrial armies;" that is, masses of men who want to be industrious but are debarred by Democratic policies. So well is this understood that some years ago to say that a business enterprise had "gone Democratic" was recognized as the same thing as saying that it had failed. The experience of the country with Republican prosperity following the long gloom of Democratic business depression all over the country has given emphasis to that saying.—Salt Lake City Tribune.

Not Fit to Print.

"Protection at best is a demoralizing thing." So the Times of this city asserts. A paper that makes such an assertion as that obviously ought not to take for its motto "All the news that's fit to print." For the statement that protection at best is a demoralizing thing is a piece of news that is unfit to print, since it is bogus news. If the Times will carefully study the history of the rise and progress of the United States of America it will discover that protection has made it possible to develop our industries, and by so doing has made this nation one of the most prosperous in the world.—New York Mail and Express.

A Poor Fireman.

Mrs. A. told her new man-servant—a colored youth from the country—to make a fire in the drawing room. Coming in soon after, she found him hopelessly contemplating the andirons, tongs, and so forth, while a pile of logs by his side large enough to warm a regiment. "Have you never made a fire before, William?" she asked, somewhat sharply. "Well, ma'am, I ain't never made what yo' call a refined fire—no ma'am," was the puzzled reply.—Harper's Bazar.

PORTO RICO BILL PASSED

Senate Voted 40 to 31 For the Amended Measure.

FREE TRADE AMENDMENTS LOST

Seven Republicans Recorded in the Negative — Last Day's Debate Attracted Many People — Speakers For and Against the Bill—Scheme of Government Proposed For the Island.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—By a majority of nine votes the Porto Rico bill, including the provisions for a tariff and for a temporary form of government, was passed by the Senate, just as it was completed by the committee of which Mr. Foraker is chairman. The vote stood 40 to 31. A magnificent audience occupied the galleries when the bill was passed, having attended the session to hear the speeches and witness the proceedings at the critical hour.

The speeches which preceded the votes were by Senators Mason, Culberson, Clay, Teller, Bacon, Wellington and Lindsay in opposition to the bill, and Foraker, Ross, Stewart and Gallinger in support of it.

There were three roll calls in connection with the bill. The first was on the Davis amendment, contemplating free trade by making Porto Rico one of the internal revenue districts of the United States. This resulted in its defeat by a vote of 40 to 30. Senators Davis, Mason, Nelson, Proctor, Simon, Wellington and Heitfeld voting with the Democrats in favor of the amendment.

The next vote was on Senator Nelson's absolute free trade amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 41 to 29. The loss of one vote in favor of free trade on this amendment was caused by Senator Daniel, who voted with the Republicans against it. The vote on the final passage of the bill resulted in yeas 40 and nays 31, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Baker, Bard, Carter, Chandler, Clark (Wyoming), Cullom, Deboe, Depew, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Jones (Nevada), Kean, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McComas, McMillan, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Connecticut), Platt (New York), Pritchard, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Wetmore, Wolcott—40.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Clark (Montana), Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Davis (Rep.), Harris, Heitfeld, Jones (Arkansas), Kenney, Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mason (Rep.), Money, Morgan, Nelson (Rep.), Pettus, Proctor (Rep.), Simon (Rep.), Sullivan, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman, Turley, Vest, Wellington (Rep.)—31.

The bill as passed consists of thirty-nine sections. Section 1 makes the act apply to Porto Rico and its adjacent islands and waters. Section 2 extends to Porto Rico the tariff rates of the United States on all imports from foreign countries, besides five cents a pound on all coffee. Section 3 imposes on goods imported from the United States into Porto Rico and from Porto Rico into the United States fifteen per cent. of existing tariff rates.

Section 4 provides that the duties and taxes collected in Porto Rico shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury, but shall be held as a separate fund and shall be placed at the disposal of the President to be used for the government and benefit of Porto Rico until otherwise provided by law. As soon as a civil government for Porto Rico is organized in accordance with the provisions of this act all duties and taxes in Porto Rico collected under the act shall be paid into the Treasury of Porto Rico.

Section 5 fixes the capital of Porto Rico at San Juan. Section 6 recognizes the inhabitants as citizens of Porto Rico and as entitled to the protection of the United States. Section 7 recognizes the laws and ordinances of Porto Rico so far as they are not inconsistent with the statutory laws of the United States.

Section 8 directs the Commissioner of Navigation to make regulations for the nationalization of vessels owned by the inhabitants of Porto Rico on April 11, 1899, and still owned by them, and their admission to the coasting trade of the United States. Section 9 provides for the establishment of quarantine stations. Section 10 provides for the substitution of American coins for those of Porto Rico.

Section 11 directs the payment of the expenses of the Porto Rico Government out of its own revenues. Section 12 extends to Porto Rico the statutory laws of the United States not locally inapplicable, except internal revenue laws. Section 13 gives to the legislative authority power to amend or repeal any existing law. Section 14 requires all judicial processes to run in the name of the United States of America, and it requires all officials to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Porto Rico. Section 15 defines the powers and duties of the Governor of Porto Rico.

Section 16 provides for the appointment by the President for four years of a Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of the Interior, Commissioner of Education and five other persons to constitute an Executive Council. At least five of them are to be native inhabitants of Porto Rico. Sections 17 and 18 prescribe the duties of the Secretary. Sections 19 to 24 prescribe the duties of the Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioners of the Interior and of Education, and the other five members of the Executive Council.

Section 25 vests legislative powers in two houses, the Executive Council and a House of Delegates consisting of thirty-five members elected biennially. Section 26, 27, 28 and 29 apply to the election of delegates and define the legislative authority.

Section 31 to 35 regulate the judiciary of the island. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and Marshal are to be appointed by the President and the Judges of the District Courts by the Governor. Section 34 directs that the salaries of all officials shall be paid out of the revenues of Porto Rico, and fixes the salaries of the officials herein mentioned.

Section 36 provides that no export duties shall be levied or collected on exports from Porto Rico; but that taxes and assessments on property and license fees may be imposed by act of the Legislative Assembly.

Section 37 provides for a Resident Commissioner to the United States, who shall be entitled to official recognition by all departments. He must be a bona fide citizen of Porto Rico, thirty years of age, and must read and write the English language. Section 38 provides for a commission of three members, one at least a native citizen of Porto Rico, to be appointed by the President to compile and revise the laws of Porto Rico. Section 39 makes the act take effect on May 1, 1900.

Died at the Age of 103.

Mrs. Mary Cleary Hyland died at her home in Orange, N. J., of old age. Her brother and niece, who lived with her say that she was 103 years old, having been born in Kings County, Ireland, and coming to this country when quite young. She was married in 1850 to Bernard Hyland who died fifteen years ago. Mrs. Hyland became totally blind a year ago.

A Chicago Theatre Burned.

The Columbia Theatre in Chicago and the Iroquois Club were burned, with a total loss of $190,000.

The Labor World.

Depew, N. Y., machinists now get $2.40 a day.

The coal carriers of Paterson, N. J., have formed a union.

Lockport, N. Y., paperhangers have organized a union.

Granite cutters all over the country now work only eight hours a day.

Laborers in the tobacco districts of Cuba are receiving $4 per day in American money.

The Grain Shovelers' Union, at Buffalo, N. Y., has accepted the Lake Carriers' new system of handling grain.

Most of the English railways have agreed to keep places open for employes who are in the South African war.

MAGNETIC POLE LOCATED.

The Borchgrevink Antarctic Expedition Reaches New Zealand.

Of the Nine Members of the Party, Which Started in 1898, Only One Was Lost.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (By Cable).—The exploring steamer Southern Cross, bearing C. E. Borchgrevink and the survivors of the South Polar Expedition, fitted out in 1898 by Sir George Newnes, of London, arrived at Campbell Town, near Bluff Harbor, New Zealand.

Mr. Borchgrevink reports that the magnetic pole has been located.

N. Hansen, one of the zoologists who started with the expedition, died on the voyage.

The Borchgrevink expedition left Hobart, Tasmania, for the antarctic region on December 19, 1898. During the latter part of February, 1899, the members landed from the Southern Cross near Adair, Victoria Land, it having been arranged that the steamer should leave them there with a full equipment of every kind and should return for them early in 1900.

According to accounts of the explorer's plans published at the time he left Europe, Mr. Borchgrevink's party consisted of nine, including himself. Lieutenant W. Colbeck, R. N. R., was selected as First Magnetic Observer, to be assisted by Louis Bernacchi. N. Hansen and Hugh Evans were chosen as zoologists, and Dr. H. Klowstad as medical officer. Mr. Forgan was general utility man and cook. With these went two natives of Finland to look after ninety dogs. Enormous supplies of provisions were laid in.

The expedition carried 500 Union Jacks, which Mr. Borchgrevink intended to plant at frequent intervals in the new regions he hoped to discover. He took also a large Union Jack, which he intended to run up on landing. This was given to him by the Duke of York. On board there was a cinematograph, with which he hoped to get interesting pictures of scenes little dreamed of by people in the civilized parts of the world.

Apart from discovery and the solution of unsettled problems, the explorer expected that the expedition would yield an immediate result of practical value. His theory was that weather forecasts for the whole of Australasia could be made from the antarctic region. As good and bad times in the Australian colonies of Great Britain are dependent upon the state of the weather, the Australians themselves have taken a peculiar interest in the outcome. Mr. Borchgrevink had always contended that the work of anticipating meteorological conditions in that part of the world could not be completed until reports from the antarctic circle could be made promptly available.

ALI BEY'S WOES INCREASE.

The Turkish Minister Cannot Find a Suitable Home For His Harem.

WASHINGTON D. C. (Special).—The troubles of Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister, in finding a home suitable for a harem increase. He had selected a handsome country seat near Chevy Chase, but the landlord would not inclose the grounds and the minister, failing to do it himself, would cost him nearly a year's salary, concluded to forego the pleasures of villa life.

ALI FERROUH BEY.

Madam Ali Ferrouh and his young sister with their duenna, are obliged to adhere to the Koran rules, and, to avoid seeing or being seen by men, must keep themselves secluded in their home. Consequently their health is reported to be failing.

Among the members of the diplomatic corps, it is said that he will take the ladies back to Constantinople, as soon as he can get permission to leave his post.

GREAT GIFT TO UNIVERSITY.

Chicago Richer by Four Millions Through Dr. Harper's Efforts.

CHICAGO (Special).—The University of Chicago is richer by more than $4,000,000 than it has ever been before. John D. Rockefeller has confirmed his gift of $2,000,000 to the University, and President Harper, Secretary Goodspeed and the trustees supplemented it with the announcement of gifts in cash and land received aggregating in value more than $2,000,000.

It was a condition of Mr. Rockefeller's gift—the latest one of a series aggregating more than $7,000,000—that before the university received the same it should duplicate the amount with gifts secured through the efforts of its officers and friends.

This duplication (equivalent to securing for the university at least $4,000,000), was to have been completed by January 1, 1900. At that time the university, on its own behalf, was far short of the needed $2,000,000. Mr. Rockefeller extended the time for raising the needed sum three months, to April 1.

More than $2,000,000 in land, cash and secured pledges, was in the possession of President Harper and the University officers a few days ago, and the news was telegraphed to Mr. Rockefeller. He instantly replied that his gift of $2,000,000 was assured.

Insurgent Leader Surrenders.

The Chinese General Pana, who has been terrorizing and devastating the Province of Panay, P. I., surrendered to Brigadier-General Kobbe and was taken to Manila.

Doctor Too Quick For Mad Dog.

A dog, supposed to be mad, appeared at Tatamy, Penn., and bit a number of pigs belonging to James Messinger, snapped and bit several dogs and then attacked Dr. Joseph Koch. The doctor kicked the brute away before it could bite him and then, securing a shot gun, followed it half a mile out of town and shot him.

Grosvenor Renominated For Congress.

The Republican Congressional Convention at Athens, Ohio, nominated C. H. Grosvenor for Congress for the sixth time.

Cycling Notes.

Thirty-six bicycle factories have been closed for lack of business in Germany in a year.

Java has taken to the bicycle, and keeps a factory that has been established at Samarang busy.

The first thing to consider in the choosing of a new wheel is its weight, and, quite as important, how easily it runs.

It is said on excellent authority that American motor pacing teams will be barred this season from the French racing tracks.

A cycle path-making hoe has been invented by C. C. Brooks, of Hallowell, Me. It has a toothed edge, which will tend to shear off the grass from the roots.

MANY WORKMEN STRIKE.

General Demand For Higher Wages and Shorter Hours.

THOUSANDS OUT IN COAL REGION

About Fifteen Thousand Men in the Pittsburg and Irwin Coal Districts Are Dissatisfied With the Present Scale—Many Workmen in New England Strike For the Nine-Hour Day—Strikes Elsewhere

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—From 12,000 to 15,000 coal miners in the Pittsburg district went out on strike a few days ago. The cause of the trouble in the Pittsburg district is dissatisfaction over the dead work scale of the Indianapolis agreement, and was entirely unexpected. All the river mines were forced to close down by the refusal of the men to work, and many of the railroad mines are idle. In the Irwin district the miners want an advance of five cents a ton.

The principal trouble in the Pittsburg district is over the run of mine rate and the pay for drivers. The drivers are not satisfied with the advance of five per cent. granted under the Indianapolis agreement, and are asking an advance equal to the increase accorded to the miners, or twenty per cent. At mines where the miners are satisfied with the digging rate, they are unable to work on account of the drivers being idle.

STRIKES IN NEW ENGLAND.

Workers Demand the Nine-Hour Day and an Increase in Wages.

GREENWICH, Conn. (Special).—Four hundred members of the Builders' Trades Union in Greenwich and Port Chester did not go to work a few days ago as a result of the failure of contractors to accede to a demand for a nine-hour day, made by the workmen last January.

At a meeting the master plumbers granted their employes' demands for an eight-hour day, and nearly all the workmen consented to go to work at once on condition that they would not be obliged to work with non-union men.

WOBURN, Mass. (Special).—Two union buffers, to the number of about sixty, went on strike in the American Hide and Leather Company and Begg & Cobb shops for an increase in pay of $3 a week.

HAVERHILL, Mass. (Special).—One hundred "turned" workmen in the contract shop of Cornu & Bonin, Smith & Childs, George A. Knight and George Webster went on strike in support of a demand for an advance of ten per cent. The union list in these shops expired recently, and a new agreement was submitted. A compromise offer from the firms was refused.

WESTERLY, R. I. (Special).—Members of Union No. 217, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, went out on strike, and the 125 men employed by the four local building firms only eighteen remained. The union men struck to enforce a recognition of the nine-hour work day and mileage on all jobs over two miles from the place of business.

Strike on the Cornell Dam.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y. (Special).—About four hundred men employed in a quarry which supplies stone to the new Cornell Dam near Croton-on-Hudson went out on strike for an increase of wages. They demanded an increase of twenty-five cents a day. The strikers are nearly all Italians. The strike cuts off the supply of stone at the dam and nearly eight hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

Indianapolis Carpenters Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, Md. (Special).—A strike of the union carpenters and union plumbers was begun here by which nearly all the men in both organizations put down their tools. The carpenters demand an increase in wages from thirty to thirty-five cents an hour, and the plumbers demand $3.30 a day for eight hours work.

Long Branch Carpenters Out.

LONG BRANCH, N. J. (Special).—Two hundred carpenters here went out on strike for a working day of eight hours. The men now work nine hours for $2.50.

PRAIRIE DOGS OVERRUN KANSAS.

Millions of Them Destroy Range Grass and Farmers' Crops.

TOPEKA, Kan. (Special).—Governor Stanley said that the stockmen of Western Kansas are appealing to him to exterminate the millions of prairie dogs that are destroying the range grass.

"The prairie dog question is getting to be a serious one among the stockmen, and even the farmers of Western Kansas" said the Governor. "They are increasing at an alarming rate, and unless something is done to check them there won't be enough grass left to feed a grasshopper.

"Nor is this danger of devastation confined by any means to the cattle ranches. The dogs are encroaching upon the farming land and destroying a good many acres of crops every year."

Governor Stanley says he knows no way of stopping the ravages of these pests.

NEW JOAN OF ARC.

Heroic Little Spaniard Who Tried to Free 700 Starving Dons.

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special).—Switzerland Hills, in the Philippine Province of Tayabas, has given to the Orient a veritable Joan of Arc. Castilian blood flows in her veins.

Particulars of the little heroine's attempt at the liberation of 700 starving Spanish soldiers, hemmed in the mountain fastnesses held by the rebel general, Malvar, were received through the United States transport Garonne, which reached this port from Manila.

This heroine was Senora Ledro Gamundi, wife of a second lieutenant who fought by her side. Angered and tormented beyond further endurance, she planned the assault and led the charge herself.

With sticks for weapons they charged their keepers, captured their guns and were about to regain their freedom, when overwhelming numbers of their tormentors caused them to give up.

MINT BREAKS A RECORD.

Heavy Coinage of Silver Dollars in Case Cuba Should Want Them.

NEW ORLEANS, La. (Special).—A National record was broken by the New Orleans Mint during the last month. In that period two million standard silver dollars were turned out, that being more than were ever before coined either at the local Mint or at any other institution throughout the country.

Captain Boothby, Director of the Mint, says great quantities of coin are being held here "in case Cuba wants some which there is every reason to believe will be the case soon."

The Horton Law Repeal Bill Signed.

Governor Roosevelt at Albany, N. Y. signed the bill introduced by Assemblyman M. E. Lewis, of Rochester, repealing the Horton boxing law of 1896. The law goes into effect September 1 next. Up until that time the boxing bouts which have been prevalent in New York City during the past three years may continue.

Wife Dies as Her Husband Died.

Clara B. Gardiner, aged forty-five years widow of Harvey Gardiner, of Belmont N. H., committed suicide by hanging at her home. Her husband took his life by hanging in the barn of the same premises about eight months ago

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

We advise our readers to buy Vicks Seeds,

THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

The hand-omest and most complete Catal-gue the house has ever issued sent free, provided you state in what you are most interested,—Flowers, Vegeiables or Small Fruits. Address

James Vick's Sons,
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SHINGLES!

Machine dressed Cedar Shinges,

of all sizes, always instock
For sale at the mills of

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Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Dec. 1st, 1899.

TRAIN SERVICE

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]		2:45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk " "		4:25, p. m
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		9:30, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk	" "	11:00, a. m.

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:40, a. m.
Arrive at Edenton " "	"	12:40, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven " "	"	4:45, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	" "	6:00, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " "	"	7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 1:00 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1:00, p. m., for Cowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon. For Coinjock and North River Landings Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 3:00, p. m. For South Mills and Landing on the Dismal Swamp route Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6:00, a. m. Steamers leave Belhaven daily [except Sunday] for Washington, N. C.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag

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F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,

Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

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when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty The old stand on Eh ringhaus Street. All kinds of Cabinet Work don

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WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.

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Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Notice hereby given that the Republican County Convention of Pasquotank will be held at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Saturday the 14th of April, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and District Convention and transacting such other business as may come before it.

The primary meetings of the precincts will be held on Thursday evening April 12th, in the county at 7:30, p. m., and in the town of Elizabeth City at 8 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Executive Committee, this 27th day of March, 1900.

M. B. CULPEPPER, Chm'n.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Republican Convention of the First Congressional District of North Carolina, will be held at Edenton on Wednesday, the 16th of May 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia on the 19th of June; nominating a Presidential Elector for the District, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

D. H. ABBOTT,
Chairman Cong'l Ex. Com.

REPULICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Winston, N. C., Jan 3d, 1900.

To the Republicans of North Carolina:

The Republican State Convention is called to meet in the City of Raleigh on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900 at the hour of noon, for the purpose of electing four delegates from the State at large to the Republican National Convention and to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State Officers and the re-organization of the committee.

Each county is entitled to twice the number of delegates as it has members in the House of Representatives.

The plan of organization of the party should be strictly complied with in calling and holding the conventions and electing delegates.

By order of the State Executive Committee at Greensboro, on January 2d, 1900.

A. E HOLTON, Chairman,
Republican State Ex. Com.
W. S. HYAMS, Secretary.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The political outlook is far from discouraging. The result of the spring municipal elections throughout the country have been on the whole very decidedly favorable to the party in power. The Democrats who have been waiting for the news from Ohio have got it. The great majority of 7,000 in Cincinnati, and the other Ohio sections are generall satisfactry. The election of a Republican Council in Chicago does not indicate that Illinoise has become a doubtful State and the sweeping Republican majorities in most of the cities in Missouri raises the question whether that State will remain Democratic, while in other trans Mississippi States the breaking down of opposition to the Republicans is distinctively marked. In Connecticut and other Eastern States the Republican party appears even stronger than it was two years ago. While demagogues are making much fuss about land perplexities and monopolies which are not monopolies, the people seem by their votes inclined to avoid the disturbance of a prosperity which is the hightest they have ever known.

HELPED TO ACCOUNT FOR IT.

Bryan says he cannot explain the fact that in cities where he addressed the largest audience in 1896 he received the smallest vote in proportion to the number voting. Wherever Bryan spoke he virtually proposed to pay off wage earners in 50-cent dollars. Wherever McKinley spoke he never failed to tell the people of the vast importance of work and wages for every American workman who needs a job. And it wouldn't surprise some people to be told that these little statements might account for quite a large proportion of the result.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

More money per capita, more gold, more silver, and a larger total of money in circulation than ever before is the summarization of the Circulation Statement, issued by the Treasury Department for April 1, 1900. For the first time in the history of the country the per capita circulation has crossed the $26 line and the year 1900 carried the total for the first time past the two billion dollar line, while the amount of gold and gold certificates in circulation is larger than at the corresponding date of any previous year.

Secretary Hay is receiving a great deal of deserved praise for his success in opening the China door. The wonder among diplomats is that he secured all these pledges without making any concessions in return. This achievement is said to be without precedent.

Greece has decided to tax bachelors and make unmarried men ineligible for office. But suppose the bachelor tries to get married and the lady asks to be excused? Who should be taxed in that case?

That is a sorry spectacle in Kentucky where witnesses are coached by disrepu able criminal lawyers hired, on account of their evil records, to swear away the lives of men on the strength of a $100,000 corruption fund

THE FAMILY COW.

Families that keep only one cow should have only the best to be procured. More labor is required to care for a single cow, proportionately, than for a herd. The cow for the family should give a large flow of milk for at least ten months in the year, and the milk should contain not less than 4 per cent. of butter fat, as cream is one of the essentials. It is better to have a cow that gives even richer milk, but the majority of family cows are selected without regard to merit in that respect. It is difficult to raise the calves in such cases, hence in purchasing a family cow it will be profitable to pay a high price for a superior animal.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

George A. Dewey, the greatest Admiral of this age, in publicly announcing that he is a candidate for a nomination for President, has made the mistake of his life. He has listened to the siren voice of an ambitious woman and was made to believe that the announcement would be enthusiastecly received by the country, but he must feel chagrined, if not humiliated, to find that it has fallen flat—very flat. As a Naval officer he was a success, but as a politician he is a decided failure.

AUG. M. MOORE A JUDGE.

Gov. Russell has appointed Hon. Aug. M. Moore, of Greenville, as Judge of the Eastern Criminal Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Dossey Battle. He is an able lawyer and will make a good Judge. The salary is $2,700 a year. He had been appointed Supervisor of the Census of the District and has resigned. It is understood that his successor will be D. W. Patrick, late President of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad.

In a speech made before the United Commercial bodies of New York Governor Roosevelt gave expression to a sentiment which is self evident, but which is quite frequently ignored. He said:

Every now and then we need to be reminded that if we kill the capitalist the laborer goes too. We can't give prosperity to the man with the dinner pail without giving prosperity to all

The Wilmington "Messenger," a leading Democratic journal, has this to say in a recent issue:

"It is wonderful how demoralizing the lust of office has been on some sort of men. What would the remnant of the combine do without office? A fellow had better be a dog and bay the moon than play the low political games that some men are playing in North Carolina.

Gen. Wheeler says the the withdrawal of the troops from the Phillipines would expose to great danger all the natives who have been friendly to Americans.

All the shame and trouble and strife in Kentucky dates from the passage of a law to cheat the voters in that State out of their rights as American citizens.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Apr. 6, 1900.

President McKinley has extended his personal congratulations to every Republican Senator that voted for the Porto Rico bill who has been to the White House since that measure was passed by the Senate, and added his belief that public sentiment would endorse the bill when its workings are more fully comprehended. The Republican leaders of the House have no doubt that the bill will be sent to the President substantially as it passes the Senate.

The general Republican sentiment towards Admiral Dewey's announcement of his candidacy for the Presidency is that of sympathy for the Admiral, who is believed to have allowed himself to be persuaded into doing a foolish thing by an ambitious wife and a scheming father-in-law. Mr. John R. McLean, his broth-in-law, is generally understood to have been in sympathy with the movement engineered by Ex-Senators Gorman and Hill and other Eastern Democrats to defeat Mr. Bryan in the Democratic convention, and it looks as though they intended trying to use Dewey to do it, and in the event of failure to make Dewey an independent candidate. Republicans regard the renomination and re-election of President McKinley as so certain that they are not seriously concerning themselves about other candidates.

Solicitor General Richards has filed a brief in the United States Supreme Court against the application for a writ of habeas corpus for a native of Porto Rico who was convicted of illegal voting by one of the military courts on the island, which strongly presents the legal position of the Administration, that the Constitution cannot be extended to new territory without an Act of Congress, and that consequently the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over the case presented.

Representative McPherson, of Iowa, who was this week nominated by President McKinley to be Judge of the U. S. Court for the Southern District of Iowa, has received many congratulations. The confirmation of his nomination by the Senate is likely to be unanimous, as his reputation as a leading member of the Iowa bar has been long established.

Senator Foraker's remarks in a short speech just before the Senate passed the Porto Rico bill, containing the tariff clause, stated the position of President McKinley and the supporters of the bill in a nutshell, and should be carefully considered by those Republicans who have allowed themselves, for one or another reason, to antagonize the bill. He said, "We are going to give absolute free trade to the people of Porto Rico. It will come in less than twenty-three months under this bill. Indeed, in six months they may have free trade if they will only take advantage of the opportunity given them under this bill to ask for it. We are not violating the recommendation of the President. We are approximating to it absolutely. He did not say that it should come now, right away, day before yesterday, but that we should have free trade, and that we should bring it about by legislation. This legislation we are now enacting but it cannot be put into operation at once. Free trade now would leave the Porto Ricans in a state of helplessness."

While President McKinley and every member of the Cabinet agree in the belief that the condition of the Treasury, in which a surplus is steadily accumulating, is such as to warrant a material reduction in the internal revenue tax s imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain, the time remaining of the present session of Congress is so short and the matters to be considered in the formulation of legislation making a reduction so complicated and important that the Cabinet and the President have decided that it is inexpedient to recommend any legislation along that line at the present session. Meanwhile Treasury officials will investigate and report on the receipts from internal revenue taxation, so that the President may include a recommendation for reduction of that class of taxation in his annual message at the opening of the session of Congress.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follow. "I was in a most dreadful condition My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters," and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents a bottle at A. Weadsworth's Drug store

Campaign Yarns.

We notice that the advocates of the proposed Constitutional Amendment are publishing in newspapers and sending out circulars saying that the Constitutional Amendment "works well in Louisiana;" that the Louisiana people "paid no attention to the opponents of the amendment but went ahead and ratified."

Now do the North Carolina political managers expect to carry on a campaign of lying and humbugery this year? It looks that way. No State election has yet been held under the provisions of the Louisiana amendment; perhaps one or two city elections have been so held. Nor is it true that the Louisiana people ratified the proposed amendment by popular vote. A Constitutional convention framed the Louisiana amendment and made it a part of the State Constitution. It was, a prominent citizen of Lousiana tells us, never submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.—Frogressive Farmer.

A Frightful Blunder.

Will often cause a horrible burn, Sald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, Boils, felond corns, all skin eruptions best pile cure on earth. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Alex Wadswor druggist.

They Spilled Over.

Marjorie never cries when any little mishap befalls her and has been known to sustain without shedding a tear severe bumps that have rapidly acquired a black and blue aspect. But the other day Araminta, her dearly loved and tenderly cherished doll, fell into the open grate and received a contusion of the nose which was most unpleasant to contemplate. Marjorie winked very hard for a few minutes, and then, running with her injured Araminta to her mother, she buried her head in her lap, sobbing, "Oh, mamma, I don't want to cry, but my tears have all come unfastened!"

Where the Paint Went.

"I thought you were working on Jay Krank's new house," said the house painter's friend.

"I was going to," replied the house painter, "but I had a quarrel with him, and he said he'd put the paint on himself."

"And did he do it?"

"Yes, that is where he put most of it."—Philadelphia Press.

Pooled Them.

Mrs. Walldoff—Which of these ancestors are yours and which are your husband's?

Mrs. Justinn—Oh, it's a funny thing about them ancestors! The decorators got 'em mixed while fixing the gallery, and we couldn't tell t'other from which, so we bunched the whole lot and called 'em our ancestors.—Judge.

A Healthful Swelling.

Physician (with ear to patient's chest)—There is a curious swelling over the region of the heart, sir, which must be reduced at once.

Patient (anxiously)—That swelling is my pocketbook, doctor. Please don't reduce it too much.—Harlem Life.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take; try them. Only 25cts. Money back if not cured. Sold by A. Wadsworth druggist.

It is expected that at least thirty new Cotton Mills will be built in North Carolina this year. If these establishments are samples of the bogus prosperity which Mr. Bryan says is devastating the and, North Carolina will conclude that there cannot be too much of them.—New York "Mail and Express."

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

VI—DECLARING THE RESULT OF AN ELECTION.

In previous articles we have described the features of the Simmonslaw that relate to partisan organization of the election machinery, the partisan control of the registration of voters and the partisan control of the polls on the day of election, with the registrar and judges appointed by a Democratic county election board, having arbitrary judicial power to decide whether or not a man shall be permitted to vote. We come now to the canvassing of the returns and declaring the result of the election. After the votes shall have been counted by one registrar and two judges in each precinct, the law provides as follows:

Sec. 30. The registrars and judges of election in each township, ward or precinct shall appoint one of their number to attend the meeting of the board of county canvassers as a member thereof and shall deliver to the member who shall have been so appointed the original return or statement of the result of the election in such township, ward or precinct, and the members of the several township, ward or precinct boards of election who have been so appointed shall attend the meeting of the board of county canvassers for such election in the county in which they shall have been appointed as members thereof.

Sec. 31. That the members of the several boards of elections to whom the original returns or statements of the result of the election in the precincts, wards or townships to which they respectively belong shall have been delivered as directed in the preceeding section shall constitute the board of county canvassers for such election in the county in which such precinct, ward or township shall be situated.

Sec. 32. That a majority of the several members of the precinct boards of election who shall have been appointed to attend the meeting of the board of canvassers as members thereof shall constitute such board.

Sec. 33. That the board of county canvassers shall meet on the second day next after every election at 12 o'clock noon of that day at the court house of the county, and at that hour without delay the members of such board who shall be then present shall choose one of their members who shall be chairman, and who shall choose one of their members as clerk of said board. * * * *

Sec. 34. The board of county canvassers at their said meeting in the presence of such electors as choose to attend shall open and (and) canvass and JUDICIALLY DETERMINE the returns, stating the number of legal ballots cast in each precinct for each office, the name of each person voted for and the number of votes given to each person for each different office, and shall sign the same. The said board shall have POWER AND AUTHORITY TO JUDICIALLY PASS UPON all the facts relative to the election and JUDICIALLY DETERMINE and declare the true result of the same, and they shall also have power and authority to send for papers and persons and examine and look upon them.

Thus this Simmons law provides for a board consisting of men who are all of ONE POLITICAL PARTY to canvass and "judiciously determine" the returns of the election in every county. Further than this in point of unjust partisanship no election law could possibly go. The law does not provide that one single person of "an opposite political party" shall have a place on this election board. On the other hand these canvassers, being chosen by the registrar and the two judges, who are appointed by a county election board consisting of members of one political party, will, as we have stated, be all members of the same political party.

George Gould's Ready Wit.

I heard a story about George Gould which goes to show that the possession of great wealth doesn't necessarily preclude the possession of a passing ready wit. It was several or even more years ago, while the elder Gould was still alive, that a woman I know met George Gould at a dinner. He was presented to her quite casually, and she did not catch his name. Conversation turned on operations in Wall street, and the woman I am speaking of launched out into a perfect torrent of ladylike abuse of Jay Gould. Everybody tried to stop her, but she perceived nothing except that people were looking at the young man. Turning to him, she asked:

"Do you know Jay Gould?"

"Well, yes," he said; "I've had some business dealings with him."—Washington Post.

Adams and Sculpture.

President John Quincy Adams once asserted that he would not give 50 cents for all the works of Phidias and Praxiteles, adding, "I hope America will not think of sculpture for two centuries to come."

When some one quoted this to William Morris Hunt, he asked dryly, "Does that sum of money really represent Mr. Adams' estimate of the sculpture of those artists or the value which he places upon 50 cents?"

A Diplomatic Poet.

An eastern poet has penned some rhymes that show he is a born diplomat. Here is a sample verse:

And the goldenrod droops down its head
In sullenness of despair,
For its splendor that flamed is outshone and shamed
By the gold of Evadne's hair!

If that isn't a neat and unobjectionable way of calling a girl redheaded, we don't know what is.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Thousand Tongue

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard st. Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure: "It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the universe." So will everyone who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and $1. Trial bottles free at Wabworth's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

No Butler For Him.

There is a wealthy but very hard headed citizen of Detroit who has no hesitancy in telling this story on himself:

"If there's anything on earth grinds me it is to plunge into the social swim. I'd far rather plunge into an ice-cold bath. One of those here steel pen coats makes me want to go out and hide in the hayloft, and a standin collar puts me into a grouch for a week after I've worn it.

"But you know how women are. They'll stand right by you when livin is up hill work, skimp, hustle and save, but once they get money they want a show for it, and the bigger the show the better. Things sorter come my way in pine, and I cleaned up a neat little pile. I just grinned at carriages, horses, a coachman, a lot of servants a snookin round the house, receptions, theater parties and all that sort of thing.

"But when they rung in a genuine butler on me I had a warm conversation with mamma and the girls. It didn't do a mite of good. They talked me clean off my feet, and the butler came. I could have got away passably with the president of the United States, but that fellow, stiff backed, high headed, looking superiorlike and never smilin 'less it was to stab you, riled me awful. One day while sittin in the library I heard him tell one of the maids he was goin to resign. 'What for?' she asked. 'The last lady as called took me for the barbarian'—that's me.

"For years I dealt with raftsmen and lumbermen. I paid his bill for six weeks in the hospital, and his wages, too. We keep no butler."—Detroit Free Press.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

THE TRIBUNE STARTS A HANDSOME TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.

1900.

The New York Tribune is loyally Republican on all public questions, although it never distorts the news for party purposes and never screens misconduct in public affairs, because discovered among party friends. The Tribune commends itself to every Republican family in the country, not only by its decency and dignity, but by its wide variety of contents and its vigorous editorial arguments in favor of the masterly politics, which have brought genuine prosperity to the country and glory to its arms and which promises high prestige in the future.

The persistent labor of the Tribune during the four years of President Cleveland, its immense circulation reaching every hillside and valley in the United States, is regarded by many friends as having contributed very materially to prepare the country for the return, 1896, to Protection and Sound Money and to elect a Republican candidate for President.

It may be well to confess that one object of the Tribune, in putting forth its new and admirable Tri-Weekly edition is to render an additional service to the great party, on whose success i 1900 continuation of business prosperity and wise government depends.

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A HANDSOME TRI-WEEKLY

The Tri-Weekly Tribune, $1.50 a year has recently superseded the late Semi-Weekly Tribune, and is a handsome, fresh, breezy, every-other-day newspaper. It will, we think, prove the best substitute for a metropolitan daily yet found. Every number is as good as a daily of the same date. For many people, it will answer the purpose of a daily. It gives one more number each week, for half a dollar less a year than the former Semi-Weekly. In addition to the news, editorials and market prices, it prints each week a great variety of pictorial, literary and other entertaining matter, including humor, book reviews, "Answers and Answered," foreign letters, "Home Topics," fashions, fictions, agricultural and guidance information for business men, "Science and Mechanics," etc. The market prices are accurate and standard. It is always safe to look at The Tribune before buying or selling Country produce. As a family newspaper The Tri-Weekly Tribune has no superior in the United States.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been put forth in response to the growing demans for more frequent issues. It is cordially recommended to every reader, who wants the cream and spirit of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE and who lives too far away for the Daily.

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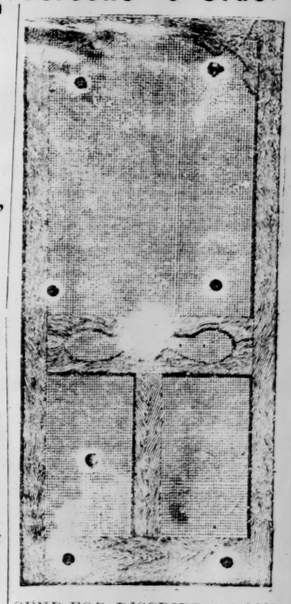

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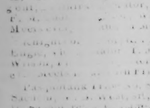

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The North Carolinian.

Thursday, April 12, 1900.

☞ Easter next Sunday.

☞ Corn planting has commenced.

☞ Early planted Irish potatoes are beginning to "peep" up.

☞ This has proved to be a favorable season for the fishermen.

☞ Stock is being subscribed for a Loan and Savings Bank here.

☞ He is incapable of a truly good action who finds not a pleasure in contemplating the good actions of others.

☞ Nothing is so wretched or foolish as to anticipate misfortune. What madness it is to be expecting evil before it comes.

☞ Amiable people, though often subject to imposition in their contact with the world, yet radiate so much of sunshine that they are reflected in all appreciative hearts.

☞ Mrs Nannie Symons died on the 26th ult., at the home of Mr. L. C. Relf at Durant's Neck, aged 27 years. She was a most estimable lady.

☞ Congressman Small has introduced a bill to authorize a survey and estimate the cost of deepening the channel of the mouth of Scuppernong river.

☞ The Odd Fellows will celebrate their 81st anniversary here on the 29th inst. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. R. C. Beaman at the Methodist Church.

☞ The man who always remembers his wife's wedding anniversary and presents her with some little token of esteem seldom, if ever, has cause to seek a divorce.

☞ Messrs A. Hathaway and W Hollowell, having purchased of John L. Sawyer farm South of the city, have named it Euclid Heights and laid it out in building lots, with avenues and streets.

☞ A philosopher says: "The secret of all power is to focus your energies to reality." Yes, and be sure and get the right focus on yourself, that you may not seem too small in the shoulders, and too big in the head.

☞ The delegates from here to the Epworth League Convention at Raleigh last week report an exceedingly interesting time. Rev. R. B. Johnson, formerly Presiding Elder of this District, was elected President for the ensuing year.

☞ The Honor Roll of the Elizabeth City Public School for the month ending March 25th, 1900, is as follows: Carolyn Jewell, Annie Woodley, Ellie Sedgwick, Bessie White, Mary Wynn, Bruce Davis, Eva Godfrey, Blanche Bell Carrie Cherry

☞ Among the Acts passed by the last Legislature was one taking from the people of several Counties, Pasquotank among them, the right to elect their County Commissioners, authorizing them to be elected by the Magistrates. These are to meet on the first Monday in June for that purpose.

☞ Our bright young townsman Malvern Tillett, now a student at Yale, was selected as Essayist of his Class this year, an honor greatly coveted. His Essay, entitled "The Lollards," was read on Thursday last before the Faculty, students and visitors. It was quite favorably noticed by the New York Herald. Malvern "gets there" every time.

☞ A few days ago we visited the mammoth Oyster Canning establishment of Robinson & Co., and spent some time witnessing the steaming, canning and labeling processes. Three brands are canned, viz: "Macdonald Cove," "Pamlico Cove" and "Howard Cove, Extra Select". We learn that they have a reputation and large demand in the Northern markets.

☞ To a question, "When was the first discovery of electricity, and in what way was it made known?" we reply: The ancient Syrians and Persians knew that amber, when rubbed, attracted other bodies, but very little knowledge was added to this for two thousand years. William Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth, is taken as the pioneer of systematic experimenters, and he was the first to propose the term "electric."

☞ Representative John H. Small has introduced a bill in the House asking for an appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of a monument on Roanoke Island commemorative of the first settlement in America of the English speaking race and the birth of the first white child. It was referred to the Committee on Library. Mr. Small and Maj. Graham Daves, President of the Roanoke Colonial Mememorial Association, appeared before the Committee and fully explained the purpose of the asked for appropriation.

☞ Federal Court here next week.

☞ We conclude, in this issue, the series of articles on the new Election law. All who have read them see that the law places it in the hands of unscrupulous politicians the power to cheat and defraud without detection. A law of this character has never been enacted anywhere except to accomplish political ambitions that were known to be distasteful to the people. A cotemporary very truly says that "a just and honest purpose can be trusted to a just and honest verdict. An innocent man does not seek a packed jury."

☞ The Riverside Land Company of Elizabeth City is a new Corporation just incorporated here with a capital of $12,500. The Company is authorized to purchase and hold land, to build and operate cotton factories and wood-working factories and to engage in a stock business. The incorporators are O. McMullan, B. F. White, D. B. Bradford, R. J. Mitchell, F. M. Grice, A. L. Pendleton, P. H. Williams, W. J. Woodley, J. W. Sharbea, A. M. Willey, M. H White, G. B. Pendleton, W. T. Old, Culpepper, Griffin & Old, W. C. Glover, N. W. Baxter, McCabe & Grice and D. M. Jones.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:31 and will set to-night at 6:33.—The road to success is seldom easy to ride.—The steamer C. W. Pettit is being overbauled and repaired at Willey's Ship Yard.—The ship-builder has frequently to move his Ways.—Miss Annie Spence has had a tussel with the grippe.—The average woman is said to be like misery because she loves company,—Miss Mattie Relf has left to take charge of a school at Nags Head.—Hens are said to lay in the day time because at night they are roosters.—The Versifier sizes it up when he says:

'Is part of our benificent plan
That the office should always seek the man;
And yet the office, commonly speaking,
Can never find the man it is seeking.

—No one will ever be sorry for bridling a slanderous tongue.—Miss Mae Weeks has gone to Hatteras to teach school.—A good laugh is sunshine in a home.—Mr. D. R. Morgan has accepted a position in the Grocery of A. F. Toxey & Co.—A small boy will tell you that felt slippers, under certain circumstances, are not felt as much as the other kind.—Mr. J. C. Perry, of Norfolk, spent a few days the past week visiting here.—Practice sometimes makes a perfect nuisance.—Miss Leah Hill has accepted a position in the Millinery department of McCabe & Grice.—If a man has pluck and action he will always find the means and ways.—It is wise to remember that

To keep pace with the procession
As it moves along, you know,
You must grasp new notions quickly,
And as quickly let them go.

—The Wag says that it takes one sort of women to read a man like a book, and another sort to shut him up like one.—Mrs. Louis Selig and children have returned from a visit to Norfolk and Richmond.—"I am not certain," said a certain father, "that my daughter loves you sufficiently to warrant me in intrusting her to your keeping for life." "Well," replied the young man, "perhaps you havn't had the same advantage for observing things that I have." The old man gave his consent.—Mr. I. H. Scarborugh and family have removed to Kinnekeet.—When a man is willing to admit his ignorance he is beginning to acquire wisdom.—Miss Lula Heath has returned from a visit to Snow Hill, Md.—Experience comes high, but you needn't tell your neighbors what it cost.—We are glad to see our esteemed townsman, Mr. John L. Sawyer, who has been confined several weeks to his room by illness, able to be out and attend to business again.—Adviseth the Poet:

Never look into the morrow
With a sad and mournful mein,
Get the joy of hope and comfort
Bathe thee in a sunny sheen.

—The man who kills time often finds that it comes back to haunt him.—Our young townsman Z E. Burgess, a ring passed the State Board examination at Richmond, has secured a good position in a Drug Store in that city.—"Why don't you learn to punctuate?" asked the kind friend. "punctuate!" cried the young woman. "Why, I put more commas and dashes in what I write than any one I know of."—The American Minstrels, Mr. Will Hollowell, manager, are rehearsing for a performance at the Academy of Music at an early date.—"Do you believe there are microbes in kisses?" she asked. "I don't know; let me have a few to examine," he replied.—At the meeting of the Ladies Cemetery Society held on Thursday the old officers were re-elected. This Society has accomplished a noble work, but we are sorry to learn that to many do not appear to appreciate it by neglecting to pay the monthly 10 cents for the care of their lots. This should not be.—The following Versicle is contributed:

When spring is smiling o'er the trees,
And all the world is gay;
When perfume lingers in the breeze
And sorrows fade away;
When fleecy clouds across the sky,
Like fleets their sails unroll,
We'll set in estacy and sigh:
"We needn't buy more coal."

—We learn that the Albemarle Fire Company are arranging for a "Trade Carnival."—At the regular meeting of the City Aldermen a donation of $100 was given the Naval Reserves.—Master Caleb Parker, of Salem, in company with his father, gave the CAROLINIAN a call on Saturday. Our Foreman took him through the printing department and showed him how type setting was done and the workings of the presses. He is a bright lad and "took in all" he saw.—Miss Buxton, of Newport News, has been spending a couple of weeks visiting Mrs. Dr. J. H. White on West Main street.—Street Commissioner Weeks has been directed to finish the repairs on Pearl street.—The U. S Revenue Cutter Boutwell is on Scott's Marine Ways for overhauling and repainting.—Dr. Sawyer has moved his office and Drug Store from Road to Poindexter street, a few doors from the Postoffice.—Sunday was Typical of genial spring.—

We will not indulge in sonnets
On this season's Easter bonnets,
as they'll be in evidence next Sunday if it doesn't rain.—The W. C. T. U. will hold their meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing term at the home of Mrs L. S. Blades, on Main street this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.—We are glad to learn that Mrs Heinrick and Miss Ehringhaus, who have been sick, are improving.—Gentle Annie is now humming:

Spring at last is here
With flowers and cheer.

—An attempt was made on Sunday night to burglarize the residence of ex-Mayor C. A. Banks on West Fearing street.—Mr. Woodville Fearing, an Attorney from New York, was in this city this week on professional business.—Mr. James W. Ballance is erecting a handsome residence on Parsonage street.—Miss Mary Grice is off on a visit to friends in Norfolk.—A special meeting of the Royal Arch Chapter was held at the Masonic Lodge Room last night.—We acknowledge a very pleasant call on Tuesday from Capt. N. H. Swain, keeper of Wade's Point Light, in company with his friend John H. Skanen, Chief of Police of Beaufort, who was in the city attending to some personal business.—On Tuesday there was a drawing of a number of lots belonging to the Improvement Company, on one of which there was a new dwelling house. The price of the lots is $120, to be paid in $10 monthly instalments. Mr. P. S. Snipp drew the lot with the house on it. It is valued at $500. We congratulate him on his good luck.—Mr. J. B. Hughes has commenced tearing down his old building on Water street, preparatory to erecting a handsome new house.—Sheriff Spencer of Hyde County, arrived on Tuesday and took back Tom Toplin, who had broke jail at Swan Quarter some weeks ago and was arrested here by Chief of Police Dawson.—The Naval Reserves are getting in readiness for the Newbern Fair.—The floral decorations at the Episcopal and Methodist Churches Sunday will be grand, and the music the result of weeks of practice. Knowing the talent of both choirs as we do, we feel safe in promising those who attend something superb.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.C.

To Spit Upon Them.

Mr. Simmons and his Democratic machine in the last campaign not only pledged the people that if they got in power they would not attempt to disfranchise anybody, white nor black, but he went further and said that any Democratic convention or legislature would "spit upon any man who would offer such a proposition." On the 11th of April the Democratic convention meets. That convention should be true to itself and also should make Mr. Simmon's words come true by spitting upon him and his methods. Will it do it?—Ex.

Legend of the Violin.

An ancient legend tells us that one day as Orpheus, son of Apollo and the muse Calliope, was walking by the sea, trilling in soft cadence a song taught him by the celebrated teacher Linos, he was attracted by the sound of sweet music, which seemed but the echo of his own glorious voice. He walked along, singing, and the sound approached, as if to meet him, till finally it sang at his very feet.

Glancing down, he saw the shell of a turtle, which had been cast high and dry upon the beach and left there by the receding waves. The little thing had died and dried up so that only the sinews, shriveled to strings, and the shell remained. The dried up sinews were tightly stretched across the hollow shell, and the wind, as it listed, touched the strings, causing them to vibrate over the shell sounding board and give forth the sweet, sad tones.

Enchanted, he bore his treasure home and from it fashioned the viol shell, with which he ever after accompanied his voice, and the nymph Eurydice, enchanted by its magic, became his bride. —National Magazine.

GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

The Most Remarkable Offer Ever Made by a Reliable Concern.

Editor NORTH CAROLINIAN: Please announce that for a limited time we will give absolutely free to every married lady sending name, address and a two-cent stamp for postage, an elegant triple-silver-plated Sugar Shell. Such goods sell in jewelry stores at 75 cents each. This is the most expensive advertising we have ever done, but it will make us thousands of friends and permanent customers. There is nothing to pay except a two-cent stamp as a guaranty of good faith. The Home Furnisher, our own monthly publication, showing our line of high-grade silverware and furniture, will also be sent free, But one Sugar Shell to a family.

QUAKER VALLEY MFG. CO. Morgan and Harrison Sts, Chicago

The Coming of Baby

brings joy or pain. It's for the mother to decide. With good health and a strong womanly organism, motherhood but adds to a woman's attractiveness.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

takes away all terrors by strengthening the vital organs. It fits a mother for baby's coming. By revitalizing the nerve centres it has brought chubby, crowing youngsters to thousands of weak women who feared they were barren. It purifies, heals, regulates and strengthens, and is good for all women at all times. No druggist would be without it. $1 00

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MRS. LOUISA HALE, of Jefferson, Ga., says:—"When I first took Wine of Cardui we had been married three years, but could not have any children. Nine months later I had a fine girl baby."

The banner prosperity in the South is a cotton one, but warranted to wear and non-shrinkable.—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FULMER & CO.

When buying Groceries, as well as other things, you like to have some variety to choose from. No store in Elizabeth City displays such a variety of good things to eat as Fulmer & Co's. You can find many new things there and very likely among them is something that will just suit you. If you need a Health Food, try "Grape Nuts," Ralston Breakfast and Barley Food, Whole Wheat Biscuit, or Mother's Oats. We have a fine grade Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Hecker's Whole Wheat Flour for Dispepties and Ralstons's Brain Bread Flour. Below is a list of a few dainties for the table: Imported Switzir Cheese, Veal Loaf, Liver Pudding, Boneless Herring, Imported Sardines, Dried Beef, Queen Olives, Yellow Peaches, Canned Strawberries. Real Quince and Peach Preserves, Cranberry Sauce, Chow-chow and India Relish. Telephone 17,

Weisel's Easter Opening!

YOU ARE Cordially INVITED to attend our opening

11 TUESDAY WEDNESDAY 12

We will take great pleasure in showing you our goods whether you purchase or not.

M. WEISEL.

TRY OUR THROAT PASTILLES —FOR— SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS. WHITE PINE COMPOUND FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

Standard Pharmacy, Moved from Road to Poindexter St.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free, Address No. 777. The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York.

C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers opposite the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., who have actual clients in every city and town of the United States and Canada report that never before in their 25 years practice has the work of the office been so well up to date. They claim that patents can now be procured in less than half the time formerly required.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

There was a baptism at the riverside Sunday afternoon.

Revival services will begin at the Corner Stone on Sunday next.

Rev. W. A. Taylor, of Hertford, spent Sunday in the city.

J. L. Williams, of Shiloh, called Saturday and renewed his subscription to the CAROLINIAN.

D. H. Sumner, of Washington, agent for books and general school supplies, has been in the city a few days.

Mrs. Sarah F. Williams continues quite ill at her home on Ehringhaus street.

M. D. Spellman left last Friday for Powell's Point to teach school.

Rev. W. J. Herritage, of Edenton, paid his regular monthly visit to St. Philip's Chapel last Sunday.

Nearly all the churches will have special services on Sunday. Some have prepared elaborate programs which are extremely fitting and appropriate to the day.

Messrs Dandridge and Jones, of Philadelphia, have been in the city this week giving a series of sleight-of-hand performances.

Rev. Isaiah Williams, of Crosswell, occupied the pulpit of Olive Branch on Sunday.

Mrs. Lethia Sanderlin was taken suddenly ill last Thursday evening and remained unconscious for several hours. At this writing she is somewhat better.

Mrs. Ella Lee, who has been at home for several months, returned Saturday to Brooklyn.

Mrs. M. E. Sutton and Miss E. A. Leigh left Monday for New York.

The Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company will hold entertainments to-night and to-morrow night.

R. G. Fleming, who has been North several months, has returned home.

A grand carnival in the interest of Antioch Presbyterian church will be held Monday and Tuesday nights of next week.

The marriage of Mr. Robert Harris and Mrs. Elizabeth Pool was quietly solemnized last week.

Pasquotank County Teachers' Association will meet in regular monthly session at Roanoke Institute on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

Mrs. Addie Overton, formerly of this place but now of Philadelphia, has been in the city since last week in consequence of the illness of her mother here.

One night last week some miscreant attempted to set fire to the shoe shop of D. W White on Road street But for the timely discovery of the fire the building and possibly its contents would have been destroyed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: The Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company begs to acknowledge the receipt, and at the same time express its thanks and appreciation, of twenty-five dollars ($25) from the Blades Lumber Company for services rendered at the fire which recently destroyed the Company's mill property on Pennsylvania Avenue. On behalf of the E. H. and L. Co. E. OVERTON, Foreman.

DR. G. W. CARDWELL Office 48 Water Street. Residence: Body Road Street. Office Hours, Sunday, 8 to 9, a. m. 7 to 10, a. m. 1 to 2:30, p. m., 6 to 8 p. m.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FOR SALE. —PARK VIEW ALLOTMENT— 150 LOTS!

40x100 feet. Price only $45. Easy terms Apply to REV. J. H. WILSON, Elizabeth City, N. C.

MATTING! New Goods, New Patterns,

Our Mattings are new goods forwarded to us direct from the ship in which they came FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

They are not dried out; They are not old patterns; They are not auction jobs. They are fresh, new goods; bright, clean patterns and at very moderate prices.

WALL PAPER! Make your rooms beautiful and attractive by papering the walls. It costs very little We can show you a large variety of good things for the purpose. There is no use in ordering from sample books if you can save yourself time, money and trouble by selecting from our stock of three thousand pieces.

We have just opened a large lot of Jardinieries, Flower Pots and Urns.

MELICK

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy them first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We have a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and the consequence is the fact that while the quality is way up it is the price only competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to stock goods, because by this doing we are sure to get the trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Increase supply of Sugars, Teas, Coffees of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can advertise these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the times has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

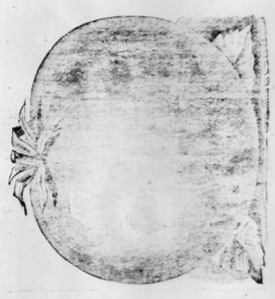
W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

DON'T TRY TO MAKE MONEY BUT WATCH OTHERS DO IT, AND DREAM ABOUT IT YOURSELF

Have you $25 to invest? Will you invest it? If you have and will write us for full particulars fortunes are made by small capital in speculation in stocks and grain. Now is the time to make money. Write us for particulars or for any information on the market. Reference furnished. Address

SOUTHERN INVESTMENT CO. Marine Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.

P. S. Parties answering this advertisement will please mention the Carolinian.



NEW TOMATO LIVINGSTON'S MAGNUS.

This very distinct and most promising new variety, of the color of BEAUTY and ACME, is the latest addition by Livingston to the tomato family. It is thicker, heavier and more solid than either of the above, making easily the handsomest sort in cultivation. The form is perfect, uniform large and attractive. Flesh very firm. It is a robust grower, with short joints, setting its fruit clusters closer together than most varieties, and is therefore a heavy cropper. It is especially adapted for shipping and is remarkably fine for forcing indoors and out. Order at once. Per Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. 50c; 7 pkts. $1.00. Elegantly illustrated Seed Annual Free with all orders. The LIVINGSTON SEED CO., Columbus, Ohio.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

One hundred valuable Town Lots or sale. These lots are desirably located in one of the best sections of Elizabeth City and can be had on easy terms. Apply to

I. M. MEEKINS, Att'y, Room 7, Bradford Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook of Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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LO FOUND WATERMELON

$210.00 IN CASH PRIZES for the 3 largest melons grown in

Write us and we will send you particulars giving full information.

W. M GIRARDEAU, MONTICELLO, FLA.

POSITIONS SECURED. May deposit money for tuition in bank till position is secured, or will accept notes. Cheap board. Car fare paid. No vacation. Enter any time. Open for both sexes. Catalogue free. Write to-day.

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS Colleges, Nashville, Tenn. Savannah, Ga. Galveston, Tex. Texarkana, Tex.

Indorsed by merchants and bankers. By far best patronized business colleges in South. Three months' bookkeeping with us equals six by the old plan. All commercial branches taught. For circulars explaining "Home Study Course," address "Department A," For college catalogue, address "Department

The Nimble Nickel.

The nimble nickel works wonders in all lines of trade, and the oftener it is turned the greater is the purchasing power in any line.

The Endless Chain Starch Book will enable you to get with the nimble nickel one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all for 5c. Ask your grocer.

A New Word in Boston.

We heard a woman say the other day at table, "I like this bread; it's so nice and chewy." She is a New Englander by education. Did she invent "chewy," or is the term used freely? We never heard it before, and dialect dictionaries know it not.—Boston Journal.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, SEAL. Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

London imports 18,000,000 tons of coal annually.

Special Rates South.

The Southern Railway announces the following rates for the occasions named below: General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Atlanta, Ga., May 17-26, 1899. One first class fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 15, 16 and 17, with final limit May 29. General Assembly, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 17-24, 1899. One fare the round trip. Tickets on sale May 15 to 18, inclusive, with final limit May 26. Annual convention, Travelers' Protective Association, New Orleans, May 21-26, 1899. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 19, 20 and 21, with final limit May 29, 1899. For further information address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Pass. Agent, 1185 Broadway, New York.

Railroads in Bavaria are now experimenting with American coal.

What Shall We Have For Dessert!

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

About $50,000,000 worth of rubber was exported from Brazil last year.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $3, trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871

Only one-third of the population of Calcutta are females.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Paris has the biggest quill toothpick mill.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—DR. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

British India now has 140 colleges and 17,000 students.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The Bible is being translated into the Filipino dialect.

Spring
Annually Says Take
Hood's Sarsaparilla

In the spring those Pimples, Boils, Eruptions and General Bad Feelings indicate that there are cobwebs in the system. It needs a thorough brushing, and the best brush is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which sweeps all humors before it. This great medicine eradicates Scrofula, subdues Salt Rheum, neutralizes the acidity which causes Rheumatism—in short, purifies the blood and thoroughly renovates the whole physical system.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has been taken in our family as a blood purifier and spring medicine with satisfactory results." LENAH RICHARDSON, 135 West William street, Bath, N. Y. Be sure to get Hood's.

The Moccasin in Winter.

The moccasin is the most rational and comfortable of all footwear. In moccasins the feet have full play; they can bend and grasp; there is nothing to chafe them or impede circulation. In moccasins one can move like an acrobat, crossing slender and slippery logs, climbing trees, or passing with ease and security along dizzy trails on the mountainside where a slip might mean sure destruction. The feet do not stick fast in mud. In the North, when the mercury is far below zero and no civilized boot will protect the feet from freezing, the savage suffers no inconvenience. His moccasins, stuffed with dried grass, let the blood course freely. The perspiration may freeze on the hay in a solid lump of ice, but the feet remain warm and dry. The buckskin moccasin, Indian-tanned with deers' brains and wood smoke, always dries soft after a wetting.—Harper's Magazine.

A MOTHER'S STORY.

Tells About Her Daughter's Illness and How She was Relieved—Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

"MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you about my daughter. She is nineteen years old and is flowing all the time, and has been for about three months. The doctor does her but very little good, if any. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I want your advice before beginning its use. I have become very much alarmed about her, as she is getting so weak."—MRS. MATILDA A. CAMP, Manchester Mill, Macon, Ga., May 21, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit my daughter has received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After beginning the use of your medicine she began to mend rapidly and is now able to be at her work. Her menses are regular and almost painless. I feel very thankful to you and expect to always keep your Vegetable Compound in my house. It is the best medicine I ever knew. You have my permission to publish this letter if you wish, it may be the means of doing others good."—MRS. MATILDA A. CAMP, Manchester Mill, Macon, Ga., September 18, 1899.

BOER TRAP FOR BRITISH.

Convoy With Guns Taken Twenty Miles From Bloemfontein.

LOSS OF LIFE WAS NOT LARGE.

Colonel Broadwood Was Forced to Retreat From Thaba N'chu—The Boers Shelled His Camp at Early Dawn and Compelled Him to Move Out—He Lost Seven Guns With Men and Wagons.

LONDON (By Cable).—A dispatch from Bushman Kop says:

"The British force, commanded by Colonel Broadwood, consisting of the Tenth Hussars, Household Cavalry, two horse batteries, and a force of Mounted Infantry under Colonel Pilcher, which had been garrisoning Thaba N'chu, were obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave.

"Colonel Broadwood marched to the Bloemfontein water works, south of the Modder, where he encamped early in the morning.

"At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Colonel Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard.

"The convoy arrived at a deep spruit where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into ambush and was captured, together with seven guns.

"The loss of life was not great, since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired."

Colonel Broadwood's report to General Roberts contains no details. He stated that he lost seven guns and all his baggage. He estimates his casualties at 359, including 200 missing.

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein reports that the water supply of the place has been cut off. This is a natural sequence of the Boer success at the water works. But the authorities are hopeful that the strong reinforcements sent by the Commander-in-Chief will promptly remedy this.

General Buller's anxious inquiry whether British officers will ever learn the value of scouting comes back with enforced emphasis to the British public on receipt of the tidings that a convoy with guns has walked deliberately into a Boer ambush within twenty miles of Bloemfontein.

Evidently Colonel Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Thaba N'chu, as he made a night march, apparently followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The convoy and guns had to pass through a deep spruit which the Boers had occupied.

Seven of twelve guns, comprising two batteries, all the wagons, and many men, fell into the hands of the wily Boers, whose daring, displayed so near Bloemfontein, shows that they are rapidly recovering heart after their recent reverses.

Portugal Aids the British.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Lisbon correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Portuguese Government has wired orders to Beira that British troops and ammunition be allowed to pass through freely to Rhodesia."

NEW POLICY IN PHILIPPINES.

Execution of Outlaws Signifies That Brigandage is to Be Suppressed.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The execution of Morales and Gonzales, the Philippine leaders, it is said at the War Department, marks the inaugurating of a new policy in the Philippines. This is the infliction of the death penalty by order of the military officer in command, in the cases of persons, natives or others, convicted and sentenced by military commissions organized under the rules of war.

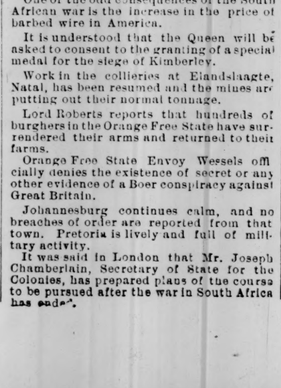
According to the legal officers in the War Department the insurrection in the Philippines amounts to a state of war, and in that view of the case General Otis acted entirely within his authority in ordering the execution of the two Filipinos without special authority from the President.

It is stated at the War Department that General Otis's action is undoubtedly in part to suppress brigandage and outlawry in the Philippines, but some conservative officers fear that his summary action may jeopardize the safety of American prisoners now in the hands of the insurgents.

GERMANY HONORS BISMARCK.

Bonfires Burn Throughout the Country on the Birthday of the Iron Chancellor.

BERLIN (By Cable).—On hill and mountain peak all Germany was illuminated by blazing bonfires in honor of the birthday of Otto Eduard Leopold Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor.



THE BISMARCK MEMORIAL.

He was born on April 1, 1815, at Schonhausen. When in 1838 Otto von Bismarck was laid to rest Germany planned the founding of a memorial worthy of the greatness of the man and the empire.

The fire spread with marvellous rapidity and the wildest enthusiasm was aroused. Everywhere the citizens determined to do their utmost to honor the memory of the maker of German unity.

In many parts of the country monuments were erected, and on the top of these monuments bonfires burned all night long, shedding their light for miles.

Shot Dead as He Read to His Daughter

Harboring imaginary wrongs, John W. McKimm shot and instantly killed Dr. B. P. Shaw, his brother-in-law, at Kansas City, Mo., as the latter sat reading a Sunday-school lesson to his five-year-old daughter. McKimm, who had been an inmate of a sanitarium and is believed to be insane, threatened to kill the other five members of the family, but was restrained after a hard struggle. Dr. Shaw, who was a widower, spent Sunday at the McKimm house.

Compulsory Education in Holland.

A bill for compulsory education has been passed by the Dutch Parliament by a vote of 50 to 40.

Shots From the Boer War.

Only $8,000,000 of British war bonds have been secured by Americans.

A Boer statement places their losses during the war in excess of 7000.

The Swiss Federal Council has declined the requests of the Boer Presidents for mediation.

It is announced from the Transvaal capital that the Italian Government has declined to intervene.

One of the odd consequences of the South African war is the increase in the price of barbed wire in America.

It is understood that the Queen will be asked to consent to the granting of a special medal for the siege of Kimberley.

Work in the collieries at Elandslaagte, Natal, has been resumed and the mines are putting out their normal tonnage.

Lord Roberts reports that hundreds of burghers in the Orange Free State have surrendered their arms and returned to their farms.

Orange Free State Envoy Wessels officially denies the existence of secret or any other evidence of a Boer conspiracy against Great Britain.

Johannesburg continues calm, and no breaches of order are reported from that town. Pretoria is lively and full of military activity.

It was said in London that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has prepared plans of the course to be pursued after the war in South Africa has ended.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The resignation of Webster Davis as Assistant Secretary of the Interior was accepted by Secretary Hitchcock. He intends to lecture on behalf of the Boers.

Secretary Root said that it had been decided by the War Department not to establish a regular transport service between New York City and Manila.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Smith McPherson, of Iowa, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Iowa.

Secretary of War Root has decided that no franchises shall be granted in Porto Rico until a civil government has been established.

Governor Steunenberg presented to Secretary Root a big petition from citizens of Idaho, urging that Federal troops be retained in the Coeur d'Alene district.

Rear-Admiral Sampson said the preliminary test of the Kearsarge proves her double turrets to be mighty engines of war, and that no ship afloat can withstand them.

Secretary Gage has submitted to the House a request for $200,000 additional to the fund to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases.

The Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate a statement of the expenditures of the army transport service during and since the war with Spain, showing that the total disbursements aggregated $25,789,409.

The Shah of Persia has appointed Mofakham Ed Dowleh Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. The Persian mission has been vacant for several years.

Senator Pettus's motion to strike out the tariff feature of the Porto Rican bill was defeated by a vote of 16 to 33.

The President nominated Captain Charles S. Cotton to be a Rear-Admiral.

Our Adopted Islands.

The receipts of Cuba for January and February, 1900, amounted to $2,772,619, an increase for the two months of 1900 over the same period of 1899 of $757,685.

General Otis has approved a system of autonomous municipal government for the Philippine Islands under a native board to be provided over by Cayotano Arellano, President of the Audencia.

The Supreme Court of Honolulu, Hawaii, cannot legally sit without a Chief Justice and, as Chief Justice Judd has resigned, the administration of justice is tied up.

The Supreme Court of Porto Rico has confirmed the sentences of death imposed on five natives for murder.

A new Cuban political party, combining the conservative elements in one organization, has been formed at Havana.

The Philippines Commission has agreed to remain in Manila instead of sending a member to study conditions in each of the military departments.

The military forces are assisting in the capture of the Philippine bandits, who are turned over to the local authorities for trial and punishment.

Domestic.

There is much excitement at Jerome, Ariz., over a strike of gold-bearing quartz, eight miles out, on United Verde and Pacific Road. A hole four feet deep has been made, and a sample assay is said to show $22,000 per ton.

Allen Brooks, the nineteen-year-old negro who assaulted Mrs. F.W. Hart near Bloomingdale, Ga., was taken to the scene of his crime, identified and lynched.

The Nebraska courts have just held that a condemned prisoner who escapes from custody before being landed in the penitentiary cannot, if recaptured, be compelled to serve time equal to that spent at liberty.

The lynchers of Brandt O'Grady and Walter Cotton at Emporia, Va., will remain unpunished. The Grand Jury, after spending two days in examining witnesses, reported that no indictments could be found.

A Federal Grand Jury in Savannah, Ga., charged that delays in New York City will probably prevent the prosecution of Gaynor, Greene and others accused of defrauding the Government of millions.

Mary Jane Denman, aged twenty-three, was arrested at Providence, R. I., charged with the murder of her infant son.

D. L. Bander, heir to a $100,000 estate at Cortland, N. Y., threw himself in front of a train at Chicago, Ill., and was killed.

Kansas will have an exposition in 1901 in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Territory of Kansas.

Sidney A. Kent, a well-known Chicago wheat operator, died at his home in Suffield, Conn.

James Chapman has filed a suit for $40,000 damages at King Fisher, Okla., against Oklaho na Grand Lodge and King Fisher Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, for injuries inflicted during his initiation

Several stations near the mouth of the Yukon River are suffering from serious food shortage, according to advices just received from the Klondike.

The spring time rush of immigrants to this country has commenced, every steamship arriving at New York City being crowded with them.

Three children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the farm-house of John Brassill, in East Providence, R. I.

The new schooner, Helen Miller Gould, the most costly fishing vessel ever built at Gloucester, Mass., was launched in the presence of 3500 people.

Former United States Senator Philetus Sawyer died at his home, at Oshkosh, Wis., aged eighty-three.

The Nebraska Populists have decided to hold their State convention on June 11. Candidates will be nominated for all State offices.

Fred. Reynolds, forty-two years old, a woodchopper of Rod Beach, Me., killed his wife and one son with an axe, seriously injured another son, and burned the house to the ground. Reynolds was arrested. He is believed to be insane.

Foreign.

Count Mouravieff, Foreign Minister at St. Petersburg, denies that Russia's relations with Japan are other than friendly, and that war is imminent or expected.

It is announced that all the Rand mines have closed down, and the British are being expelled by the wholesale from the Transvaal.

The Queen's visit to Ireland has created a "boom" in Irish fabrics, and the demand for them is unprecedented.

One of the best-known lawyers in France, Maitre des Essarts, has been arrested at Paris, for embezzling $347,000, and has confessed his guilt.

The Chamber of Representatives at The Hague, Holland, decided by a vote of 65 to 20 to approve the Arbitration Convention.

The Italian Government has approved the reciprocity treaty with the United States arranged by Baron Fava and Commissioner Kasson.

Knei Chung and Kuan Chang, members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, the Chinese Foreign Office at Pekin, have been nominated as Ministers to London and St. Petersburg, respectively.

The boiler of a French torpedo boat exploded off Cherbourg, France, during forced draught trials, and five of the crew were terribly burned, two of them dying.

The safety of the French Ministry has been assured until after the Exposition by an agreement not to interpellate the Government further in the Chambers.

Russia is said to have demanded permission to land troops in Korea, and a conflict is possible as the result between Japan and Russia.

Socialist obstructionists forced the resignation of Signor Colombo, President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

A son was born to the Duchess of York at Sandringham Palace, London. Mother and child are doing well.

Li Hung Chang reports that Kang Yu Wei, the reformer, has organized a band of 8000 Chinamen sworn to remove the Dowager Empress from power.

Eleven fresh cases of bubonic plague and two deaths from the disease have been reported at Sydney, New South Wales.

The "Boxer" rebellion in the north of China has been crushed by imperial troops.

The Maroons in Jamaica are again threatening disturbance. Armed police have been sent to quiet them.

The Duke of Norfolk has resigned the office of Postmaster-General of Great Britain, owing to the fact that he is going to South Africa with the Sussex Yeomanry.

The insurrection in Colombia is becoming serious. The Government is stripping the garrisons at Colon to rush troops to the interior.

In small affairs the Boers are daringly aggressive in all parts of the field of war. The Johannesburg Mounted Police are raiding the country near Bloemfontein, harrassing the farmers who have given up their arms to the British, and carrying off cattle.

The old French steamship Georges Croise, from Mobile, Ala., to Cuba, with eighty persons on board, sank outside the harbor of Santo Domingo, and four lives were lost.

QUEEN VISITS IRELAND.

An Immense Throng Welcomes the British Sovereign to Dublin.

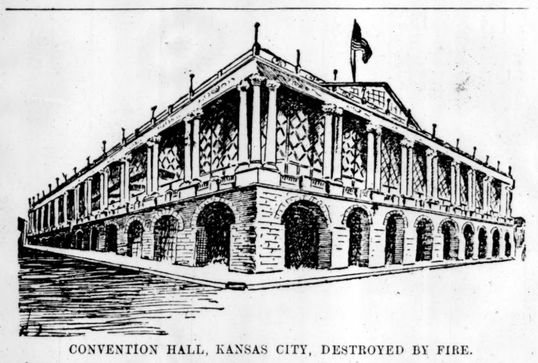
QUAINT CEREMONY AT THE GATE.

Queen Victoria Drives Through Miles of Cheering Spectators—A Stately Scene With Reproduction of Old Time Ceremony at the City Gates—Not One Untoward Incident.

DUBLIN (By Cable).—For the first time since 1861—thirty-nine years—Queen Victoria landed on the soil of Ireland a few days ago. Despite the rain of the previous day splendid weather greeted the debarkation from the royal yacht and only a slight shower later in the day marred the occasion. The crowds were immense, and not a discordant note was heard on any side. Nothing except cheers and "God Save the Queen" filled the air from Kingstown to the Vice-Regal Lodge in Dublin.

At the Vice-Regal Lodge Earl and Countess Cadogan, who had met the royal party at Kingstown, but had taken a special train back, not joining in the procession, welcomed the sovereign to their Irish home.

No sooner had the Queen arrived at the Vice-Regal Lodge and had lunch than she drove out again in Phœnix Park, being cheered constantly along the line. It is understood that she expressed herself as



CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY, DESTROYED BY FIRE.

wonderfully pleased with the reception and as having suffered no fatigue.

Before landing the Queen, who looked remarkably well, asked for a bunch of shamrocks. These were obtained, and throughout the day she wore them pinned upon her breast.

The most interesting ceremony of the day took place at the city limits, where an ancient gate and castle towers had been reproduced for the occasion. On the city side were the Lord Mayor and Council in their scarlet robes, the mace-bearers in blue and silver, and several hundred of the best-known Irish, who were provided with seats on the stands.

Thousands of spectators eagerly awaited the coming of the Queen. Shortly before her arrival the Pursuivant-at-Arms, wearing a gorgeous cape of Royal Heraldry, galloped up to the Lord Mayor and asked permission for the entrance of the Queen. Gravely, and in quaintly worded terms of courtesy, the Lord Mayor granted the request. Back galloped the Pursuivant-at-Arms, the gate banging behind him.

Although the aged beefeaters, rigged out for the occasion with costumes from the Gaiety Theatre, could scarcely totter around, the whole scene was a counterpart of a sixteenth century play.

Then from the ramparts of the gate came a fanfare of trumpets. The Queen was in sight. Out upon a scarlet cloth, laid Raleigh-like upon the muddy road, stepped the Lord Mayor and the Corporation, their robes glowing in the bright sunshine and their wands and maces flashing brilliantly.

The gate creaked open. The Earl of Denbigh rode through, and then came the Life Guards. Behind them were carriages containing the Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White-Ridley, the Duchess of Connaught and her daughters, accompanied by members of the court and attended by mounted querries, and then more Life Guards.

Finally, amid almost perfect silence, save for the echo of cheers and cries of "God save the Queen?" from outside the city limits, came the Queen herself. The moment Her Majesty passed the gate enthusiasm broke loose; bands played, men cheered, shouted and sang, all bareheaded, and the women waved their handkerchiefs and struggled to get a better view, many of them even weeping.

In the five minutes when the Queen was receiving and answering the address of welcome there was scarcely a lull in the frantic cheering from the crowds. Frequently Her Majesty nodded. In fact, she scarcely ceased nodding during the entire nine-mile drive. After the Lady Mayoress had presented a banquet to the Queen the procession moved on.

In the evening the Queen, through Sir Arthur Bigge, her private secretary, sent to the Lord Mayor a message saying that she was not over-fatigued by the morning's drive and had been deeply touched and gratified by the welcome she had received. The message closed as follows:

"Her Majesty looks forward with much pleasure to her stay in Ireland."

SHOT AT PRINCE OF WALES.

Belgian Youth Fired Twice at Him in Brussels Station.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (By Cable).—Just as the Prince of Wales's train, bearing him to Copenhagen for the purpose of attending the celebration of King Christian's birthday, was putting out of the Northern Station a sixteen-year-old tinsmith named Sipido sprang upon the footboard of the carriage and fired two shots through the window at the Prince. Neither shot took effect.

Sipido was immediately arrested. His pockets were found to be full of Anarchistic literature. Sipido said he wanted to kill the Prince of Wales "because he caused thousands of men to be slaughtered in South Africa."

The Prince of Wales appeared quite unaffected by the incident. He asked whether the revolver was loaded, and on being informed in the affirmative, smiled and begged that the culprit might not be treated too severely.

Classed With Horse Thieves.

Bicycle thieves received a severe blow in the Court of General Sessions at Columbia, S. C. Wheels have been stolen with great frequency in the city. When captured heretofore the thieves have been taken before a magistrate and have escaped with thirty days on the chain gang, but a newspaper man who caught a thief had him sent to the higher court. The man pleaded guilty and Judge Bennet announced that he classed bicycle and horse stealing in the same category because both could be ridden, and sentenced the criminal to five years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Congressmen Renominated.

The Republican Sixteenth District Congressional Convention at Bellaire, Ohio, renominated the Hon. J. J. Gill by acclamation for Congress. Congressman James H. Southard of Toledo, Ohio, was nominated for Congress for the fourth time. John Dalzell was renominated unanimously for Congress at Pittsburg, Penn., by the Republicans of the Twenty-second district.

Ambassador Tower Coming Home.

Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Russia, and H. J. Hagerman, the Second Secretary of the American Embassy, will return to the United States in May.

Injury From a Snowball Causes Death.

Louise M. Perkins, the fourteen-year-old daughter of the Rev. F. M. Perkins, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is dead, as a result of being hit by a snowball thrown by a schoolboy three weeks ago. The ball struck her in the spine and caused injuries so serious that the physicians say if she had recovered from the shock she would have been an idiot.

The Peanut Yield.

Experts say that the peanut yield this season will reach nearly 4,500,000 bushels of twenty-two pounds each. The bulk of the crop is produced in Tennessee Virginia and North Carolina.

CONVENTION HALL BURNED

Democratic National Meeting Place at Kansas City in Ruins.

It Will Be Rebuilt at Once—Many Subscribers Secured While the Fire Was in Progress.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special).—Convention Hall, where the Democratic National Convention was to be held July 4, was laid in ruins in less than thirty minutes by fire. The fire burned with such fury that it was evident almost from the start that the structure was doomed, and the firemen soon turned their attention to saving surrounding property. A stiff breeze was blowing and before the fire was subdued a number of other buildings were destroyed, with an aggregate loss of nearly $500,000. Plans to rebuild the hall are already on foot.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It started near the engine room in the northeast corner of the building, but there had been no fire in the furnace since the night when the Democratic rally was held. Smoking was forbidden in the building, but the rule was frequently violated. Four carpenters and a plumber were at work in the building putting a flooring on part of the interior roof garden. It is suggested that the fire was due to the carelessness of some of these workmen.

A stiff wind was blowing from the southeast when the fire started and the flames swept across Central street, setting fire to Lathrop School, which cost $35,000. Next the flames caught the Second Presbyterian Church, a $60,000 structure, and its $7000 parsonage next door. They were destroyed.

Besides these the $80,000 Williamson flats on Twelfth street and several smaller residences were reduced to ruins. The total loss is close to $500,000, counting Convention Hall as $250,000.

While the fire was in progress a subscription was started to rebuild the hall. The insurance on the hall amounts to $155,000. A. G. Sutherland, local agent for Carnegie, has promised to get the steel girders necessary for roofing the new hall and to have them in time. All evening the wires were busy giving directions to the mills at Pittsburg. The new hall is to be fireproof.

Convention Hall had been classed as one of the largest and most perfectly constructed auditoriums in the world. The building was erected in 1888 at a cost of $235,000, which was raised entirely by public subscription. It occupied a piece of ground 314 by 200 feet in extent, was two stories high, and built of native stone, cream brick and terra cotta. The first story was of the Renaissance style of architecture, and the second story in peristyle form, with groups and columns.

The building was of bridge construction without a column, the room being supported by great steel girders. Its general seating arrangement was modeled somewhat upon the plan of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The floor space was divided into arena, arena balcony, balcony, and roof garden, boxes skirting the arena and the arena balcony.

The total seating capacity of the building was nearly 20,000, and, with standing room, the building was capable of holding more than 22,000 people. The arena alone seated 4000. The building had no stairways, the upper seating being reached by means of inclined planes. Separate exits were used for the balconies and roof garden, and it is estimated that the hall could be emptied at the rate of 5000 people a minute.

STATUS OF PORTO RICO.

Department of Justice Holds That the Constitution Does Not Apply.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The position of the Department of Justice on the question whether the Constitution of the United States extends over Porto Rico and the other insular possessions of the United States was disclosed by a brief in a test case filed in the Supreme Court by Solicitor-General Richards, who contends that the Constitution does not apply to the island without action by Congress.

The case is that of Ramon Ruez, who was sentenced by the Military Court at Humacoa to two months' imprisonment for illegal voting. His counsel applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus and for a review of the case by the Supreme Court.

In his brief the Solicitor-General says while Porto Rico has been ceded to the United States, yet Congress has yet taken no action toward organizing the territory or applying to it the Constitution and laws of the United States.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

They Elect Their State Ticket by About 10,000 Plurality.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (Special).—The State election, contrary to expectations, was devoid of the usual election excitement characteristic of a Presidential year. The Republicans elected their entire State ticket by a plurality of about 10,000.

The next General Assembly will be overwhelmingly Republican. The Democrats made a gain in the general vote over that of two years ago. They succeeded in landing four out of five members of the General Assembly in Woonsocket and two in Newport.

Following is the State ticket elected: Governor, William Gregory; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles Dean Kimball; Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett; Attorney-General, Willard B. Tanner; General Treasurer, Walter A. Read.

Election to Office Killed Him.

John Sargent received the news that he had been elected Supervisor of Massillon, Ohio. He went home and died of apoplexy. The news of his victory, which came unexpectedly, killed him. Mr. Sargent leaves a wife and two children. He was sixty years old.

Boer Prisoners' High Death Rate.

The condition of the Boer prisoners at Simonstown, Cape Colony, is deplorable. The medical authorities seem unable to cope with the spread of typhoid fever. The dead are buried with as much respect as the exigencies of the place admit.

Newsy Gleanings.

The Boston Poor Department expended last year $178,430.

No census of Americans residing in Europe will be attempted.

Summer schools at the university are spreading in Germany.

An electric trolley will be laid between Milan and Varese, Italy.

There are twenty-eight Mormon missionaries in New England.

Uncollected taxes in New Orleans, La., aggregate over $4,000,000.

The saw mills of Georgia are cutting 2,600,000 feet of lumber daily.

Musical works of all nations have been admitted to the Paris Exposition.

For calling another man a liar through the telephone a citizen of Boone County, Iowa, had to pay a fine of $2.

France has officially announced that no opposition will be made to America's purchase of the Danish West Indies.

The Italian Government has decided to establish a bacteriological laboratory for the study of bubonic plague in the island of Pianosa.

Chief Moore, of the United States Weather Bureau, has issued an order prohibiting the smoking of cigarettes by employes during office hours.

An analysis of twelve bottles of water taken from the Mississippi River, near St. Louis, at different places and at different times, has shown not the slightest evidence of pollution by sewage.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

15	**BUTTER.**		
Creamery—West. extras	—	@	21
Firsts	—	@	20½
Thirds to seconds	18½	@	20
State—Thirds to firsts	18½	@	20½
State Dairy tubs, extras	20	@	20½
Imitation Creamery	17½	@	20
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	18
Low grades	17	@	17½
	CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, fancy	13	@	13¼
Small	13¼	@	13½
Part skims, good to prime	7½	@	9½
Full skims	—	@	4
	EGGS.		
Nearby—Fancy	12½	@	13
State and Penn	11½	@	12½
Western—Choice	11½	@	12
Southern	—	@	11½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	23	@	26
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	65	@	70
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	2 15	@	2 20
Medium, 1899	—	@	2 15
Pea, choice, 1899	—	@	2 17½
Red kidney, choice, 1899	—	@	2 10
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 35	@	2 40
Yellow eye, 1899	2 25	@	2 27½
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 55
Green peas, bags	1 17½	@	1 20
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples, Greening, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	4 50
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	10 00	@	11 00
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	11½
Chickens, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Roosters, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	30
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	12
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	25	@	30
Chickens, State & Penn, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Capons, Phila., ₱ lb	12	@	18
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Ducks, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Geese, ₱ lb	5	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 50
	HOPS.		
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	13
1899, fair	—	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	13	@	13½
Common to fair	7	@	9
Old odds	—	@	—
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	87½	@	90
Clover mixed	80	@	82½
Clover	75	@	77½
Straw—Long rye	62½	@	75
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, State, ₱ bag	1 25	@	1 75
Western, ₱ bag	1 25	@	1 75
L. I., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	3 25
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Orange Co, red, ₱ bag	1 25	@	1 75
Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, Fla., ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 50
String beans, ₱ crate	1 50	@	5 00
Peppers, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	3 50
Beets, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 25
Egg plant, ₱ crate	2 00	@	4 00
Celery, ₱ doz	25	@	1 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	10	@	20
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Lettuce, ₱ basket	1 00	@	4 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Kale, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Squash, Fla., ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 25
Radishes, ₱ basket	1 00	@	1 50
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter Patents	3 65	@	3 90
Spring Patents	3 70	@	3 95
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	80¾
No. 2 Red	—	@	80¾
Corn—No. 2	46¾	@	47¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	31½
Track mixed	29	@	30
Rye—Western	62	@	62½
State	—	@	57
Lard—City	—	@	6.50c.
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10½
Sheep, ₱ lb	5½	@	8¾
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	5 00	@	5 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	8 50	@	8 12½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	5 50	@	5 60
Country dressed	6	@	8
	TOBACCO.		

Western leaf is momentarily slow of sale, but no unusual quantity changed hands here and advices from the West indicated a rather quiet condition of affairs there. Prices remain steady, however, for all grades. Domestic cigar leaf has been rather quiet the past few days, but dealings are sufficient to keep the market in good form, and prices throughout remain steady. Foreign leaf has not changed materially in price and the market is firm for all varieties.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The Outlook is Favorable and Plowing is Well Under Way.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — The Weather Bureau in its monthly review of weather crop conditions says:

East of the Mississippi River, except in the Southern States, the season has been generally backward and unfavorable for farm work, with excessive rains in portions of the Gulf States and heavy snows in portions of the lake region and New England. On the Pacific Slope and in the Rocky Mountain districts exceptionally favorable conditions have prevailed and farming operations are progressing rapidly.

Unfavorable reports regarding winter wheat continue from Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and portions of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Maryland, where generally the crop looks favorable and enters spring in excellent condition.

Corn is being planted in the Southern States, some as far north as North Carolina. In Southern Texas the bulk of the crop has been planted.

Oats are being sown in Kansas, Missouri, Ohio and Kentucky, and are coming up to good stands in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi. Reports of winter killing of the fall crop are received from Virginia and Georgia.

The prospects for fruit are very favorable, although peaches sustained some damage in Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois and Ohio.

The soil is in good condition, and considerable plowing has been done in all except the more northerly sections, where frost still remains in the ground, and in portions of